PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette
TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,640.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 8-30 P. M. 1909.				
13th Feb	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	5020	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9671		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7908		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7961		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9608
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7913

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

STRIAN ER MAIL USTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Tons	Captain	To sail about
4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
5,423	A. Forosti	1st Mar. 1909
4,382	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
4,750	F. Radosich	1st Apr 1909
4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
5,423	A. Forosti	1st May 1909
4,243	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
4,750	F. Radosich	1st June 1909

DINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Tons.	Captain	To sail about
5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
5,900	B. Benussi	27th Apr. 1909
7,888	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

ill call at Karachi.

S TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.
llable for two years.
TICKETS TO LONDON,
and Return Tickets are issued via
d other Routes.
BLE RETURN-TICKETS
either by Messageries Maritimes
gazione Generale Italiana from
ombay, or by North German
olombo, and vice versa.
hip at TRIESTE to another steamer
about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but
(March April and May) all the
ll call on their Homeward voyage
.

COLOMBO, PENANG,
HANGHAI, YOKOHAMA
ORE.

Captain. To sail on or about.
Cobol ...24th Feb. 1909;
rding passages, apply

AGENT,
Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
rt, Bombay.

& Co.,
AGENTS.
& CO.
years

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 8th Feb.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 11th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 12th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 13th Feb

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BRIIO	6,335	Guiconnet	15th Apr. "
DUMRA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sollier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBIA	5,685	Bower	24th Feb, 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Morannini	15th Mar. 1909,
R RUBATTINO	4,609	LMaochini	16th Apr. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 903	" 578	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 928: 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
AUCHENBLAE	6,500	Marg	17th Feb, 1909,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar, 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr, 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Subject to alterations.

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AGENT;

No. 99 HORNBY ROAD.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*;

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,344·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of ¼ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

The BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.
EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
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MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 28.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT:
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" AINTED,

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillara, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, scrofulous or herpyabite neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and exact system of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free on receipt of stamps (English or Colonial). Some Testimonials from Patients, Extracts, &c., &c., &c.,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's s.s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF CAST IRON SCRAP in lots of not less than one wagon load for immediate delivery on cash payment. Offers are invited which should be submitted to the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

The scrap will be conveyed over the North-Western Railway free of freight charges. Charges over Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway will be at Railway Material Rates and over East Indian Railway at condemned Railway Material Rates.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway, Lahore.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 29th January, 1909.

AUCTION SALE.

Sale of exceptionally valuable landed property in Karachi, with buildings now thereon.

UNDER instructions from the Attorney of the present Registered Owner, the undersigned will submit for sale by Public Auction, on the premises at 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1909, (unless previously disposed of) all the right, title and interest of the vendor in—

Five sub-divisions of Plot. No. 3, F. T. Civil Lines, Karachi, with the existing buildings thereon.

The original plot is of the aggregate area of about 21,1 9 square yards, and with the buildings thereon is at present in occupation of the Karachi Club, a monthly tenants. The property is held under Government Sanad, and situated in one of the most centr l and valuable positions in the Residential Quarter of Karachi, the main frontage being on Victoria Road, adjacent to the Frere Hall, the Sind Club, Trinity Church and Government House, etc.

For further particulars apply to

R. P. KHARAS & Co.,
Auctioneers and Estate Brokers,
Karachi.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1909.

10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th February, 1909.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 6	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child	... „ 3	Lady or Child	...Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn. Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.

Ladies ... ...Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Chillianwala.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.
Byculla, 25th January, 1909.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price sent on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almirahs, bookcase, pierglasses, iron safes.

1 Gold hunting watch Extra size by James McCabe, London.

1 Upright piano, by Joseph Wallis and Son.

1 Upright piano, by Albert Conradi.

11 New Mirzapore Woolen Carpets, 6 by 3 ft.

1 case Fishing rods, brass reels, Limerick hooks, sail needles, pikebooks, casting lines to guts, etc.

1 Country hand-lathe press, in good order, complete with timpin, carriage 25 inch by 21 inch and roller.

A quantity of superior stationery, consisting 48 reams velvet grey paper, 25 reams cream white-albert, 11 reams Scott's grey paper and 132 reams Laroches paper, about 44,000 envelopes, 260 boxes Brandeur's pen and 57 boxes rubber.

On account of the concerned I. I. C. T. 183-4-14 Dozen men's Straw hats of superior English make, 41 Black stiff felt hats.

By order of the Post master General, Bombay.

Unclaimed article from the Bombay, dead Letter, Office, Books, Wearning apparels, medicine, shoes sample cuttings, etc.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 Glass fronted brougham.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at old Sonapur Lane, Dhobi Talao.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay as the Administrator of the estate of the late Jagannath Babaji, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th February next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being within the Fort of Bombay in the Cart called or known by the name of Tadwady, at or near the Old Sonapur Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bounded by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3561 and street No. 1, containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Ramlyia Thakur Agree, on the West by the house of the said Fazandar and on the North by the house of Motoba Pandoorangjee and on the south by the house of Pallonji Dorabji Maherji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1909.

JEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chowks No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

IMPORTANT CABLE TO THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Views of destruction of Messina left Italy by Express Mail on 13th January.

This FILM has already arrived and is shown in this week's Programme and has attracted enormous crowds to our Fairy Pavilion on SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

ANOTHER CABLE.

Second series of Italian Earthquake left Paris by Express Mail on 20th January.

We are expecting this film by next Mail.

LOOK OUT for this second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operater" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR :
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 400, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

COMMERCIAL AGENT, FRENCH. Please reply to this advertisement.—Box No. 1110, care of this Paper.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and still faster work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New set of Tyres, Best Reuthen Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach, and Weborny, Bombay.

FLAT TO BE LET, in the Fort, very airy. Rent Rs. 60 a month. Apply Box No. 1091, care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENT'S NEW BICYCLE Frame, built with best Weldless Tubes, enamelled black and gold lined, free wheel, superior quality, Hubs and Chain, rustless spokes, heavily plated rims, good saddle, double roller inner brakes, complete with Dunlop Tyres. Cost Rs. 150. Offered at Rs. 95. Apply to Box No. 1106, care of this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay, Mofussil Rs. 5 each Servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee," A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown, colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with Colored Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Whealar & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffé of Indian News, particularly ascertained for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner catered to all late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Open, 3 Sephistone Circle, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort Bombay (the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER.—MATRON for big Y. W. C. A. Home in Bombay; good references required. Apply to Mrs. WATSON, Prince's Dock Bungalow, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property, and a vacant piece of land at Malad.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties in two separate lots, at their Rooms, under the instructions of Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Bhaidas Narotumdas, the guardians of the property of Jayantilal Ramdas, a minor, the grandson of the late Mr. Chunilal Nagindas Shroff.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Unsurveyed Suti land or ground being fields and workas land with the bungalow and sheds standing thereon situate at Kasba Malad, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi Zilla, Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and in the Registration district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 5295 square yards or thereabouts, paying therefor Assessment of Rs. 4-8 per annum, to the Khote of Malad, being a part of the piece of land bearing Nos. 6,9,12,19,27,46,5,42,20, and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Public Road, leading from Bombay to Ghod Bunder; on or towards the west and north by the land of Muncherji Pestonji Choksey; and on or towards the south by the passage opened by Muncherji Pestonji Choksey.

No 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Sooti land or ground situate lying and being at Mouza Pahadi Turfe Malad Pot Tukdi, Taluka Salsett, Zilla Thana, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement one acre and thirty-one and half goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the plot No. eight, retained by the said Thakure Damoder Ruttonsey Chahewala, as aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Line, and on or towards the north by the said road or way for common use for all the plot holders, containing four and half Goonthas and beyond that by the plot No. ten sold to Muneksharam Shivlal Modi, and on or towards the south by the boundary of Goregaum village and which said piece or plot aforesaid forms part of the larger piece of land bearing Survey Nos. 129-143-144-143-144, Pot Nos. 0-0-0-1-1, and Fulni Nos. 1-12-0-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, attorneys, at their Office, at No 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE DRAINAGE STORES.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Belasis Bridge Pipe Depot, the surplus and obsolete drainage stores, consisting of 6 inch S. W. pipe taps, T-junction, junction oblique, junction quads, soil pans, syphons, trap flat angle pieces with and without plugs, cleaning bends for nahani traps, cast iron albums, lamp poles, rain water pieces, cast iron plates, traps, nahani traps, cast iron galvanized ventilated tubes, C. I. gratings, junction pieces, tubes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following building plots for the terms of 999 years :—

Plot No. 112 A about 450 square yards.
" " 44 " 481 " "
" " 45 " 459 " "

For further particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for building, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable old mine white Diamond and Emerald necklace.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrix of the late Rai Virbaljee, widow of the late Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Narielwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P. M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

One very valuable old mine white diamond and emerald necklace.

The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.

1 First quality water white diamond ring, about 5 Rutties.

1 Pair quality water white ear drops, about 5 Rutties each.

1 Pair quality water white ear buttons, 3 rutties each.

The above is now on view.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), the Building Materials of House No. 5, next to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and lately occupied by Messrs. Forbes Forces Campbell & Co., as offices.

The Building is built of very good Burmah Teak and all the doors and windows are in very good condition and suitable for re-building.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Umerkhadi Street, Tandel Street and Nishanpada Road.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the days and hours hereinafter mentioned, put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties at the premises under instructions of Mr. Dawoodbhai Fazulbhai Peroo Mahomed, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomed Mulji Rahim, the mortgagor.

Lot No. I.—To be sold on the premises on MONDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground belonging to the Khoja Sunat Jamat Barvi Majlis and situate at Umarkhadi Street, outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 338 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements buildings and out-houses, standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward Nos. 3334, 3335, 3336 and street Nos. 36, 38, 40, 42 and New Survey No. 3165 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Dungri Masjid, on or towards the East by the said Umerkhadi Street, on or towards the South by the Pirbhoy Damji Market, and on or towards the West by the Property of Kassam Poonja.

Lot No. II.—To be sold on the premises on SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate at Tandel Street, containing by admeasurement 176 1/2 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenements, bungalows and out-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B. Ward No. 3297 and Street Nos. 138-142 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3107 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Nensey Mooraj, on or towards the East by the Tandel Street, on or towards the South by the house of Rahimabai, wife of Jan Mahomed Allana, and on or towards the West by the Ismaili Khoja' burial ground.

Lot No. III.—To be sold on the premises on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situated at Nishanpada Road, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, bungalows and out-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2934 and Street Nos. 214,216 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3113 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the Property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry, on or towards the South by the property of Harjibhoy Jamal, on or towards the East by the Nishanpada Road and on or towards the West by the Tandel Street.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys, at their Office, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as the Shroff Mills, Ltd. (in liquidation) at Mahim.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the 24th day of February, 1909, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time), put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises under instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the official Liquidator of the Shroff Mills, Limited (in Liquidation).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground with the messuages standing thereon situate at Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

estimated to contain 42,680 square yards but afterwards alleged by the Collector of Land Revenue to contain 44767 square yards and bounded on the North by pieces of land bearing Nos. 1575, 1576 and 1577, in the new survey of 1869-70 made by Colonel Laughton, on the West by Jamsetjee or Tengar Tank Road being the continuation of Bhandarwada Road, on the South by Bhandarwada Cross Road, on the East by Public Road leading to Ghati Tank Roadwhich piece or parcel or pieces or parcels of land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 77, 195, 378, 498, 580 and 560, New Nos. 3612, Old Survey Nos. 247, 248, 249, 253 and 254 and New Survey No. I-1574, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4657 and Street No. 1016, Ward No. 4658 and street No. 1017, Ward No. 4659 and 4660 (1) and Street No. 1018 and 1019, Ward No. 4660 (2) and Street No. 1019A, Ward No. 4661 and Street No.1020, Ward No. 4662 and Street No. 1021 and Ward No. 4665 and Street No. 1024.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys, at their Office, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GENUINE OLD CHINESE EMBROIDERIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS, will, on THURSDAY, the 11th and FRIDAY, the 12th day of February 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), a consignment of old Chinese silk embroidered sleeves, insertions, collars, ladies' cloaks, gentlemen's coats, skirts, wall-hangings, temple-hangings, tea and teapoy covers, d'lies, cushion covers, and a superior assortment of similar useful and decorative pieces in great variety.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF very Valuable Immoveable Properties, Situate at Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar and at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by order of the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 676 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816 and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent orders made in the above suit and dated the 15th day of December, 1908, Messrs. SORABJI COWSAJI and CO., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the days and at the time mentioned against each lot,

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

On MONDAY, the 8th day of March 1909 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the East side of Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 378 Square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property of Manockchand Panachund, on the South by Davji's temple, belonging to Laiminji Maharaj, on the East by Manohajetwadi and on the West by the Cathedral Street, aforesaid, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 117, New No. 917, Old Survey No. 93, New Survey No. 457, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 4457, Street No. 65 and now in the occupation of Messrs. Jamnadass Narondass, Bhawanidass Narondass and Mungaldas Nagindas.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. II.

On SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1909, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

Property at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

All the piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwellinghouse, stables and out-buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2259 Square Yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property described in Lot No. III, and partly by the property belonging to Motichund and Keshrichund Ruppchand, on the South by the property deseribed in Lot No. IV, on the East side by the ridge Road, and on the West by the property belonging to Shah Lulloobhai Mathoobhai Chaiwalla, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 527, New No. 2701, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7143, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3190, Street No. 94 and now in the occupation of Mr. Devidass Harrivellabhdas.

The Receiver has no title deeds which he can identify as relating to this Lot, but the late Culliandass Kirparam and his family have been in possession of the property comprised in this lot for a great number of years, that is to say, certainly for 45 years, and it is believed for nearly 73 years.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. III.

On the same day as above at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 867 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property belonging to Motichund and Keshrichund Roopchand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. II, on the East by the said Ridge Road and on the West by the property belonging to the said Motichand and Keshrichund Roopchund registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 922, Old Survey No. 4/118, New Survey No. 1705, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3191, Street No. 96 and now vacant.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. IV.

On the same day as above at 5 p. m. (S.T.).

All that piece of parcel of land or ground together with the sheds standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Corner of the Ridge and Doongarsey Roads, Malabar Hill, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1684 Square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North side by the property described in Lot No. II., on the South by the Doongersey Road, on the East by the Ridge Road and on the West by the property of Abdoolla Lalji, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2702, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7244, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 3166 and 3189, Street No. 32 and 33, Doongersey Road and Nos. 38 and 92 Ridge Road, the said sheds being occupied by tenants of the Receiver and the remainder of land being vacant.

Particulars and conditions of Sale can be had at the Office of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Silver Plated Ware.

Under instructions from the B. I. S. N. Coy., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P. M., at their Rooms, a large quantity of silver plated ware (by best makers, as Elkington, Mappin and Webb Mairhead and Son, &c.), consisting of Saloon table, lamps, butter knives, coffee pots, cruet frames, cheese scoops, table and dessert, salt and table spoons, toast racks, trays, dish covers, tureens and covers, sugar basins, gravy spoons, soup and sauce ladles, sugar tongs, kewers, pickle frames, entree dishes, and covers, snuffers, napkin rings, snuffer trays, sauce bowls, lamp extinguishers, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B.B. &C.I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, 4 p. m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's stables :—

20 bales F. F. cotton, damaged by wet and smoke.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN AND W. NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell be Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the following goods on account and at the risk of undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Mohanlal Jeevanad :—

K. B. 10 and Co. 149-50—2 bales yarn, No. 2-50.
K. D. 14 and Co. 206-10—5 bales yarn, No. 2-50.
K. D. 15 and Co. 222-23—4 bales Medium No. 40.

On account and at the risk of Soonderji Gir

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company a steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Busreh, via gulf ports Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo, 40 cases specie, 14 cases opium, 3 horses and Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Mrs. C. L. Burns, 3 natives and 196 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1864 tons, Captain H. Michelsin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, &c., with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 187 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Delhi, 4783 tons, Captain J. D. Andrews, R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai, via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and a Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hong Kong, A. G. Hoosain and 8 men of 105th Muhrattas (deck). From Singapore, Miss L. J. Price, Mr. J. Giovanim Commander Brandis, Lieut S Bellantia, 11 petty officers and 134 men (deck). From Penang, Capt J Marreatt and Miss Stewart. From Colombo, Mr. L. D. Jung, Miss Jung and 4 children, Mr. D. S. Jung, Mr. J. R. Jung and 1 child, Mr. A. S. Compbell, Dr. Feler, Munr, Dr. Voalecton, Mr. F. G. Walmsley, Mr. Davis, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Khambatta, Mr. R. G. Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. Fairlie, 7 deck passengers. From Hongkong, Mr. Nicholson, Admiral Boardman, Mrs. and 2 Misses, Boardman. From Freemantle, Mr. N. Gude. From Melbourne, Mr. A.G.C. Seymour, and Master Symour. From Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. Carter and Mr. Hugo.

The steamer Shah Nasir, 2,555 tons, Captain H. J. Revill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah, with 1,000 pilgrims. During the voyage 41 pilgrims died of natural causes and 21 cases of small-pox occured on board.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvasen, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Bangkok with a cargo of timber, and two deck passengers.

The B. I S. N. Company's steamer Umta, 3,491 tons, Captain R. Phillps, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Narbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain C. Cross, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain G. Elton, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

The steamer Strathfellan, 2,816 tons, Captain J. Mackerdy, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Caiptain J. P. Toms, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

The steamer Umsinga, 1,889 tons Captain H. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Middlesborough, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baron Cawdar, 2,764 tons, Captain B. C. Gaudy, sailed on Saturday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons, Captain J. Abram, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Manchester with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The steamer Sirocco, 2,349 tons, Captain H. Sandow, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..H enley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine Comdr Leatham .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 6.

Assaye.....4359..... ....Daniel ....P & O Co
Auchenblae .....2597 Marg.....Jains Mackintosh & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....35-1...T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evanson ..W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Hatamet.....2584 Peters..... T Morrison & Co
Hild.....719 Salvasen .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipsmich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Lady Gordon.. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser .....N F K N & Co
Mandawa .....2157 Abbott .....M M & Co
Mohammadi.....1251 Primrose .....B & P S N Co
Queen Elizabeth...2748Riston ...W & A Graham & Co
River Firth...2883 ...Bryce... Antwerp...W & A G & Co
Spring burn...3173...Cross Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallum ....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir.....2553 Revill.....S & H S N Co
Sirocco.....2349 Sandow.....E Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	...Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
B Gulistan	...2849	Moore..	Hull	15-2	M Mackenzie & Co
C & R Celtic King	...2589	Humphreys	..Antwerp	...15-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Tangistan	2393	Edmunds	.....Hull	...13-2	W & A G & Co
F Haddon Hall	...2677	Abram	.....N F K	Nixon & Co	
H Mortlake	...1737	Batten..	Genoa	10-2	T Morrison & Co
K Ceylon Maru	31-42	Pyne	Kobe	...11-2	N Y Kaisha
L Dumra	...762	McDiarmid	...P Gulf	...11-2	M M & Co
N Baron Cawdor	2764	Gondey	...Baltimore	...6-2	R A Willis
O Umsinga	...1869	Robertson	...Hull & M'borough	7-2	W & A G & Co
P Schwarzenfels	...2457	Sibjee	...Hamburg via Karachi	15-2	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hindoo	...3156	Graves	...Karachi	11-2	F Muir & Co
2 Britannia	1969	Errington	..N F W & A G & Co		
3 R Rubaffino	2532	Mancini	Genoa	15-2	F & R S N Co
4 Clavercak	...2440	Urquhart	.....Rotterdam	...10-2	W & A G & Co
5 Inchbarve	...2572	Nicholas..	Hamburg	13-2	T M & Co
6 Chala	3436	Reddock	.....K'chi	8-2	M M & Co
7 Praga	...2368	Gillhuber	...Tries c...	16-2	Austrian Lloyd S N Co
10&11 M Arcadia	3574	Andrews	London	13-2	P & O Co
12 Macedonia	...5245	Bennett	Shanghai	17-2	P & O Co
16 Kt of St George	2957	Stephens	N F K	Nixon & Co	

Offside N

Firoozi	2005	Watson ..	Jeddah ...	11-2	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Shah Ameer	1922	Harrison	.....Jeddah	.....	13-2

E & A M Jeewanji H W P D

Bahadurl	...829	Fakeera	...Karachi	...6-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Coupland	760	Ebrahim	.....N F	...Bo S N Co Ld	
Ponaul	552	Shamsudin	B'nagar	6-2	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Haddon Hall s ...	Abraham.....	Manchester, Jan 3
	Hild s	Salvasen	Bangkok, Jan. 18
6	Shah Nasir s	Revell	Jedah, Jan. 21
	Sirocco s	Sandow	Calcutta, Jan. 26
	Lhasa s.....	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Feb. 5
7	Kanzler	Michelsen	Durban, Jan. 16
	Delhi.....	Andrews	Shanghai, Jan. 19
	Kola.....	Moxon.....	Busreh, Jan. 30

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Quilon s	Brooks.....	Rangoon
	Beigate s	Ross.....	Yokohama
	Salsette s	Lewellen.....	Aden
	Strathairly s ...	Macmahon	Calcutta
	Baron Cawdor s...	Goudy	Baltimore
	Strathfillan s	Mackerdy ...	Calcutta
7	Umta s	Phillips	Rangoon
	Nerbudda s.....	Cross	Moulmein
	Nizam s	Toms	Calcutta, &c
	Umsinga s	Robertson ...	Middlesborough

The steamer Goalpara, Elton for Persian Gulf &c. obtained her porticlearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Haddon Hall for Liverpool.
B. Rebatting for Genoa, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Steamer Elysia, is due to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant with following passengers.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
2	Norfolk	Calcutta
2	Clan Lindsay	Coast
4	Weisenfels	Middlesbro
	Bezwada	Rangoon
	Tannenfels	Antwerp
	Visigoth	Calcutta

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Dec. 27	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Perim	29	Perim
Jan. 2	R. N. Elba	Mogadicio		
15	Woodcock	Hodeidah	25	Magadicio
19	Africa	Mucalla	24	Hodeidah
22	Tuna	Hodeidah		
23	Falcon	Berbera	25	Somali Coast
	Firoozi	Jeddah	24	Bombay
	Moaffari	Do.		Busreh
24	Dunera	Calcutta	26	London
	Shaik Berkhud Steam Tug "Naptunus" Towing Ship Freeland	Perim	25	Perim
	Macedonia	Rotterdam London	24	Singapore Bombay
	H. M. S. Proserpine	Berbera	25	Do.
	M. Meanatchey	Zanzibar		Zanzibar
25	Herzog	Durban		Hamburg
	Nippon	Calcutta		Trieste
	A. Vispucci	Mussawa		Mussawa
	Viodobona	Tricste		Calcutta
	Princess Alice	Hamburg		Yokohama
26	Australien	Sydney		Marseilles
	H.M.S. Fox	Berbera		
	Strathgyle	Salif	27	Calcutta
	Simla	London		Do.
	Duplix	Marseilles		Pondicherry
	Culna	Bombay		Antwerp
27	Spree Wald	Hamburg		Tingshaw
	Singer	D'Jibouti	28	D'Jibouti
	India	Sydney	27	London
	Salsette	Bombay		
28	Trieste	Trieste	28	Bombay
	Rahmani	Jeddah	29	Do.
29	Steam Hopper Swallow	Renfrew	30	Rangoon
	H. M. S. Diana	Malta		
	R. Rubattino	Genoa	30	Genoa
30	Haidari	Karachi		
	Cronsay	Barry		
	Darflinger	Yokohama	30	Bremen
	Falcon	Berbera		Berbera
	Mahallah	Red Sea Ports		

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—25 bales wool, H A Janmahomed; 32 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 88 bales wool, D Nagji; 35 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 80 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4,125 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia r—26 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 2 bales carpets H G H Mahomed and Sons; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 106 cwts cashewnuts J Fachire; 150 cwts condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 990 cwts gingellyseed Fachire.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed Holland Bombay Trading Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tangistan s—220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 220 bales cotton, the Bombay Co: 4,000 cwts groundnuts, and 4,000 cwts nigersseed, L Dreyfuss and Co; 3,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 320 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Inchborva s—100 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy; 100 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co: 2,184 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5 cases guts, H A Oomer.

Schwarzenfel s—560 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,006 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—150 tons old iron C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—45 cwts olibanum, G Luchedina; 125 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram; 165 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,001 cwts rapeseed and 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blaschech and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Praga s—50 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—750 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Macedonia s—1,000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist C Bhowanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Auchenblae s—2,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru s—796 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1,116 bales cotten, R D Master and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 27 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—600 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th February 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	0	0	0	0
Teheran ...	7	12	35 p.m.	0	35
Suez	7	1	20 p.m.	0	27

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-09).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

In continuation, private telegrams for Provinces, Messina and Reggio, Calabria, are accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Bhamo route to China continues interrupted between Delhi and Yungneng (5-2-09).

Mogkmain route to Siam via Kowkburi interrupted between Bangkok and Penang (7-2-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

NASH.—January 24, at Ranikhet, Grace Strong, wife of E. M. Nash, Gwaldm, Kumaon.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

Dear Sirs,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.
Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

Dear Sirs,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.
Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

Dear Sirs,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.
Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TODAY

Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 1-15m., 1-19a. Low water, 7-22m., 7-1a.
Bombay Horse Show, 3-30 p.m.
First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative in the Legislative Council, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Business Maxim:—"A man's wealth consists not so much in the multitude of his possessions as in the fewness of his wants."

Phases of the Moon.—Feb. 13th, Last Quarter, 6h. 16-9m. p.m.; Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, February 9.—H. E. the Governor's Levee, Bombay Secretariat, 5 p. m. Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Jaokal Hill, Andheri Station. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.

Wednesday, February 10.—Bombay Races, first day. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Horse Show. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.

Thursday, February 11.—Bombay Dog Show. Bombay Horse Show. Annual Customs Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m.

Friday February 12.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Lady Jehangir's "At Home" to meet Miss Clarke. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 37m.

Borah Dinner.—Fifteen thousand Borahs dined at their caste dinner on Saturday afternoon in the Dawood Bag.

Police Notice.—Two great coats, a roll of telephone wire, ostrich feather boa, cloth cap and walking-stick, a share, a boorkha, a gold ring, an umbrella, a purse of foreign coins, a quantity of white silk, a packet contains the inventory of stock of the Swadeshi Mills, a bag containing two hats, a veil, towel etc., a box of clothing and seaman's certificate, candle holder of a carriage lamp, a leather pocket-book contains notes on electric power, a maltese terrier and a spaniel dog have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

Band at the Victoria Gardens.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Fest March	Tannhauser ....R Wagner
Overture	Masaniello .....Auber
Song Cornet Solo.	Mona .....Adams
Selection	Faust .....Gounod
Valse	My Queen .....Sucalossi
Selection	The Orchid.....Caryll
Galop	Unter Donner und Blitz .....Strauss

Fatal Quarrel.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, Coroner held an inquest at the Morgue touching the death of Andre Fernandez, (21), a tally clerk, who had a quarrel with Banakhan Dudhhan, on Saturday, about catching pigeon in a compound at Carnac Bunder. The evidence showed that Banikhan gave the deceased a blow with his fist on the left side, and slapped him on the face. The deceased went a short distance, fell down on the road, and died. The evidence of Dr. A Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, showed that the spleen of the deceased was so enlarged and deceased, that a slight force would have caused a rupture of it. Death was due to rupture. The jury gave a verdict to this effect, adding, that the act of Banikhan was punishable as an offence under the Penal Code.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Alleged Cheating and Forgery.

On Saturday the Hon, Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions, and the trial of the part-heard case was continued before his Lordship and the same common jury. The accused Mia Sahib Abdulali Mia Sahib Sharafali, a Borah stationery merchant, now an insolvent, and Manilal Tricumdas, his Hindu mehta and manager, were charged with forgery, using as genuine a forged document, cheating, and abetment of the offences. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Runchordas, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Rustom Wadia, with Mr. Balubhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji, and Dalpatram, defended the second accused. The evidence of Shumbhuprasad Vijiashankar, the complainant, was concluded, and two more witnesses were called for the prosecution, after which the Court adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

Buried in a Dung-heap.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Chandu walad Kadarbhai, accused No. 2, who was convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, Acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. Lalubhai A. Shah (as "amicus curiæ") appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that a woman named Jaitun Mard Bandu, accused No. 1, Chandu walad Kadarbhai, accused No. 2, the appellant, Sultan Rahimbhai, accused No. 3, and Naria Lahu, accused No. 4, were charged with having, on the 23rd August, 1908, murdered Bandu Bhikhanbhai in his house at Singve and disposed of the body by hiding it in a dung-heap in the backyard. The corpse was exhumed from a freshly turned dung-heap in the back yard of a house, occupied by the deceased, his wife accused No. 1, and her brother accused No. 2. When it was first exposed, it was satisfactorily identified as that of Bandu, but being in an advanced state of decomposition, it could not be medically examined. For the defence it was contended that Bandu was still alive, but Mr. Varley thought the evidence conclusively established the fact that the corpse was that of Bandu; and from the surrounding circumstances it must be inferred that he met his death by foul play, otherwise the corpse would not have been carefully concealed in a place to which, it was conclusively proved, the public had no access. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 had made statements, implicating one Nathu and others in the murder, and these confessions were duly recorded before a First Class Special Magistrate, and yet this Nathu was let off scot-free, while accused Nos. 3 and 4, against whom there was less evidence, were arrested and put on their trial. Nathu was more deserving of a place in the dock than in the witness-box. As against No. 4 there was no corroborative evidence. As regarded accused No. 1 and 2, they materially implicated themselves, and one another in the commission of the murder. No question on the voluntary nature of the confessions arose; nor was there the slightest suspicion, said Mr. Varley, that the confessions were engineered by the Police. Agreeing with both the Assessors, the Sessions Judge found accused Nos. 1 and 2 guilty of murder. It was a matter of regret, Mr. Varley remarked, that the investigation and original presentation of the case had enabled at least one offender to escape from justice. Steps, he said, should be taken at once, to put Nathu Patel on his trial for a minor offence, of which he stood self-condemned. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 were acquitted and discharged, while the first two accused were convicted and sentenced each to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the appeal, said: We think that the conviction and sentence in this case must be confirmed. The appellant made a confession. There are discrepancies between the statements of the appellant in his confession and those in the so-called confession of the deceased's wife who was tried with the appellant for this murder and has been convicted. But we see no reason to doubt that the appellant had knowledge of the murder, and had a hand in it. Neither before the Committing Magistrate nor in the Sessions Court was the plea put forward by the appellant that his confession had been extorted. We confirm the conviction and sentence and dismiss the appeal. We are much indebted to Mr. Shah for the clear and able manner in which he has urged all the points on behalf of the appellant.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a report of proceedings made by Mr. C. Hudson, District Magistrate of Dharwar, in a case against Thavarya bin Rakhya. The accused was convicted in September last by Mr. S.C. Godbole, Second Class Magistrate, Gadag, of illicit manufacture of liquor, and was fined Rs. 10, or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

The District Magistrate remarked that the accused, a Lamani, was convicted under Section 43 of the Bombay Abkari Act, for having illicitly manufactured liquor. Lamanis were very fond of committing this kind of offence, and this particular Lamani was by no means free from the general taint. The vicinity of the gold mining population made deterrent punishment necessary, as such offences were rife in the tract in question. Considerable profits were made by the sale of illicit liquor, and a fine of Rs. 10 in the case seemed entirely inadequate. The addition of a substantive sentence of imprisonment, said Mr. Hudson, seemed to be called for.

Their Lordships enhanced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 100, or in default rigorous imprisonment for two months.

General Stoessel, Commander of Port Arthur during the siege, and Admiral Nebogatoff, both of whom are undergoing ten years' imprisonment in the Peter-and-Paul Fortress near St. Petersburg, have petitioned the Czar to pardon them on the occasion of the Russian New Year.

QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

Legality of Awards.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of a suit on the question of arbitration. The parties in the case were one Lakshman Atmaram Kalyani, original plaintiff and respondent, and Sitaram Atmaram, original defendant and appellant. Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the appellant and Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the respondent.

The facts of the case were that there was a civil suit between the present parties and a third man, Sakaram Bapu, before the Sub-Judge's Court at Nasik. In the course of that suit the present parties put in an application stating that the questions of their respective shares in the family property was referred to arbitration, and praying that the hearing of the suit before the Sub-Judge be stayed. The two parties signed a Razinama submitting the whole question of the partition of their family property to two panchas. The Court, however, fixed a date for the return of the award which was accordingly submitted by the Panch to the Court. From the awards, it was seen that it did not specifically deal with the subjectmatter of the suit and the Sub-Judge therefore asked the arbitrators for a decision on the questiou at issue in that suit. The arbitrators thereon replied pointing out that they were not arbitrating under Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure inasmuch as such a course would be illegal. The Sub-Judge thereupon fixed the date of hearing the suit. Subsequently an application was made to file the award as a whole under Section 525 and the Sub-Judge ordered the award to be filed and a decree to be given in its terms. It was against this order an appeal was made to the District Judge of Nasik who held that no appeal would lie. Against this order, a second appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence, held that the first Court was right in filing the award and that the Appellate Court was right in holding that there was no appeal from that decision.

CASE UNDER AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT.

Valuable Property.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of, in second appeal, a case in which one Ganesh Krishna Khandkar, original plaintiff and appellant, sued Ananta Lakshman and another, original defendants and respondents, to redeem and recover possession of certain property. Mr. P. D. Bhide appeared for the appellant and Mr. P. B. Shingne represented the respondents.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that he was an agriculturist and that his mother and others, who managed the property mortgaged it to the father of the defendants on the understanding that it was to be redeemed after 75 years. The mortgage was only for Rs. 400. Defendants denied the plaintiff's status as an agriculturist. They contended that they have spent nearly Rs. 5,428 in improving it and that nearly 17,000 Rupees would be found due to them and unless these amounts were paid plaintiff cannot redeem the property. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge, of Ratnagiri, who passed a decree for redemption on payment of Rs. 6,986 by yearly instalments of Rs. 500 and ordered that in default of payment of an instalment, the defendants should apply under Section 15 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In appeal, the District Judge held that as the value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds Rs. 5,000 the appeal should be made not to the District Court but to the High Court. Accordingly an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that they must follow the current decisions of this Court commenced in I. L. R. XI. Bombay 591, Rupchand Khemchand versus Balwant Narayan, where Mr. Justice West held that the amount of the mortgage must be taken as the value of the subjectmatter of the suit. That opinion was followed in XIV Bombay 19, Ramchandra versus Janardhan. Their Lordships therefore set aside the order of the District Judge and directed him to dispose of the case according to law.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY A PARTNER.

Accused Acquitted.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Manilal Maganlal, accused No. 2, who was convicted by Mr Basil Lang, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, of abetting the offence of criminal breach of trust. The accused induced Manekbai Porshotamdas to deliver ornaments and cash worth about Rs. 1,800. These, he misappropriated along with his partner Manilal Narsidas, (accused No. 1) who has not been arrested. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The complainant's story was, that he was in the service of the accused's firm. He was ordered to leave Bombay, and go into the Mofussil to collect the firm's outstandings. He kept with the accused, who were the owners of the firm, his ornaments worth Rs, 1,085 for safe custody. Later, he, handed over to them Rs. 700 in cash. He got from them separate receipts for both the deposits. He learnt later that the firm was in financial difficulties, and asked for the return of the deposits. He discovered that the ornaments were pledged with Marwari Chunilal Surchand of Ahmedabad. Hence his complaint. The defence of No. 2 was, that the complainant was not a servant, but a partner in the firm. He himself had pledged the ornaments to provide his share of the capital in the business. The firm became bankrupt; the capital was swept away; and losses had to be paid. The receipts, and the agreement of service, were forgeries.

Believing the complainant's story true, the Magistrate convicted the accused No. 2, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 500 or in the alternative, to six months' further imprisonment.

In the appeal by the No. 2 accused, their Lordships held, that the crucial question was, whether the complainant was a partner, as the accused stated or merely a servant, as the complainant himself averred. On a consideration of the documentary evidence, which was not under the consideration of the Magistrate, they came to the conclusion that the complainant was a partner in the firm. The accused was entitled to an acquittal. The ornaments were ordered to be returned to the party they were taken from.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Sale of Sugar.

At the Small Causes Court, Mr. J. E. Mody the Fourth Judge disposed of a case in which the plaintiff Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa sued the Bombay Company, Limited, to recover from the defendants Rs. 250 for damages for breach of warranty in respect of 100 bags out of a shipment of 300 bags of sugar sold and delivered to the plaintiff by the defendants. The plaintiff stated that the defendants had contracted with him at Bombay to sell and deliver to him at Aden 100 tons of sugar, of B R B quality or A type, or similar quality, in three lots; and that 100 bags out of the last lot turned out not to be of the contract quality. The plaintiff's contention was that the B R B quality of sugar was well-known in the market and was of a granular character but that the 100 bags in question contained finely milled sugar; and that such finely milled sugar was inferior in quality and value to granular sugar and would not pass under the contract in question. The sugar in dispute had been surveyed 'ex-parte' in Aden, and the surveyor had awarded the amount which the plaintiff claimed in this suit. The defendants denied breach of warranty and denied damages.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the defendant Company.

The learned Judge, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that upon the evidence he could come to no other conclusion than that the defendants had commuted the breach of warranty complained of by the plaintiff. His Honor's difficulty was in assessing the damages, which had not been satisfactorily proved. He could not allow the amount awarded by the surveyor, and held that if he awarded Rs. 95 as damages to the plaintiff, that would meet the justice of the case. He accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs 95 and Court costs thereon and certified the plaintiff's professional costs.

POLICE COURT

THE COCAINE VICE.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bhikoo, a young Hindu, was charged with theft. Mr. Athavle, Pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that the boy had contracted the habit of eating cocaine and on that account he was committing small thefts. His sister, however, had arranged to send him to his native country. The Police record showing two previous convictions against the accused, the Magistrate said he could not pass over the third offence, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Krishnaji Bhicaji with theft of lamp mantles belonging to his employer. The accused was a servant in a shop in Pydownie and during his master's absence stole the articles and sold them, pocketing the money he thus obtained. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 14 with the option of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Coronation Literary Society was held on Saturday last, at 6-30 p.m. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Husain Hakim, Bar-at-Law, was voted to the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary of the Society explained the object of the meeting, which was to express the Society's view on the last Mohorum arrangements.

The first resolution was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Dr. Abdur Razzak:—"That the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay views with relief and satisfaction the peaceful passing off of the Mohurum ceremonies of this year and attributes the successful result to the great interest taken and the timely and inestimable advice given by His

CONTEMPORARY OPINION

SEA-FIGHTING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—Vaguely impressed with the idea that a newly published volume by H. B. Money Coutts, entitled "Famous Duels of the Fleet" (Blackwood and Sons) might be a record of personal encounters among fiery lieutenants, captains and commanders of a by-gone age, we have been agreeably surprised to find it a more serious and instructive record of naval battles, only entitled to be called "duels" by reason of being specifically between two combatant vessels instead of between rival fleets. The use of the term "duel" is perhaps hardly applicable, but that matters little. The naval wars of the later eighteenth and earlier nineteenth centuries afford Mr. Coutts abundant material, and in all cases he is not merely a historian but a naval moralist pointing out the lessons which it is possible to derive, even for the armoured warriors of modern seas, from the fighting carried on in the days of wooden walls and canvas. Many of the fights described will be quite unfamiliar to most modern readers, but one, at all events, has to do with names that are vaguely remembered—the "Shannon" and the "Chesapeake." This particular battle, though so brief in its duration that it seems to have lasted scarcely more than a quarter of an hour, has somehow laid hold of popular imagination, attracting attention, as Mr. Coutts acknowledges, to an extent out of all proportion to the material interests involved. "Many people are familiar with the names of the two ships but could not tell one solitary fact about the campaigns of this indecisive war with our American relations." The "Shannon" was a frigate blockading Boston harbour in 1803, the "Chesapeake" an American frigate of about the same size, both carrying fifty guns, more or less, lying at that time within the harbour. Captain Broke of the "Shannon" sent Captain Lawrence of the "Chesapeake" a formal challenge, worded with the loftiest courtesy "but no challenge was needed to stir up the blood of the gallant Lawrence. The boat containing the letter past the "Chesapeake" as she set out of harbour to seek her antagonist. The "Shannon" led the way out to sea and when sufficiently clear of the land clewed up her topsails and awaited her gallant foe. With better courage than discretion Lawrence manœuvred to secure close quarters with his enemy, but on both sides the rigging began to suffer in the preliminary cannoade. Many officers and men, especially on the "Chesapeake," were killed during the first five minutes, and the vessels, hardly under control, drifted against one another and were soon locked in a deadly grapple. The hand-to-hand fighting took place on the deck of the "Chesapeake" invaded by the British boarders. The fight was over in fifteen minutes. The "Chesapeake" lost over 60 killed, including her captain and many of the officers. The moral of the story is given to us in the present volume as illustrating the supreme value of good gunnery. Captain Broke had been conspicuous for his care in training his men. The ship had been under his command for seven years and was all that a ship of war should be. The "Chesapeake" was manned by a relatively untrained crew, and Lawrence was new to his ship, to his officers, and to his men. In spite of his courage and of his nominal equality with his enemy, his defeat was certain before the action began.

Another interesting story relates to a much less generally talked of battle on our own side of the Atlantic, between the famous Paul Jones in the "Bonhomme Richard" and the British frigate, the "Serapis." Careless impressions are to the effect that Paul Jones was a sort of piratical freebooter. Mr. Coutts explains that he was a duly commissioned officer of the American Navy, which represented in 1779, when the fight described took place, a newly formed and still struggling nationality, hardly recognised in that light by the older Powers of Europe. Paul Jones "was no freebooter. He was as keen on the point of honour as any English Admiral and he treated his crew with a kindness and humanity that was almost unknown in those bad old flogging days." In September of the year above mentioned, he was prowling about the eastern coast of Scotland, with other vessels besides the "Richard" under his command, and was looking for our Baltic merchant fleet, convoyed by two merchant men-of-war. Circumstances ultimately arranged themselves so that the conflict became a duel, if that term is admissable, between the "Serapis," a new 44-gun frigate and Jones's "Richard" approximately of the same size but throwing considerably less weight of metal in a broadside. She carried a few more met than the "Serapis," but of these only 140 were Americans. French volunteers were numerous and the conditions were embarrassed to some extent by the presence under hatches of some, 200 English prisoners taken during the earlier part of the cruise. One curious feature of the engagement had to do with the time at which it took place. The ships only came together after sunset and the battle was really fought by the light of the moon. As in the other fight described the ships were soon grappled, the yard-arms of each over the decks of the other, so that some of the "Richard's" crew actually dropped grenades on to the enemy's decks, giving rise on one occasion to a terrific explosion of powder, already brought up for the service of the guns. But though one might imagine that ships fighting under these conditions would be likely both to go to the bottom at short notice, the struggle in this case was protracted for several hours. The "Richard" was in a bad plight but the "Serapis" was now in a worse one, her upper decks were held only by the dead and dying, her mainmast had gone by the board, shot away by the nine-pounders on the 'Richard's poop, her lower deck was a shambles." But the "Richard" was actually sinking. The American crew swarmed on to enemy's decks and the battle was finally decided by hand to hand fighting. At half-past ten, the struggle, having been begun soon after sunset, the flag of the "Serapis" was hauled down. The two ships lay side by side all night and everyone on board the American vessel was transferred to the "Serapis." Then at last, next morning, the "Richard" sank with her colours flying; "the last part of her that was visible being, in Jones's proud words, 'her unconquered and unstricken flag'" Jones succeeded in bringing his prize over to the Dutch coast, while Pearson, the captain of the "Serapis" was eventually knighted for having saved his convoy and for sinking the enemy's ship. The honours of the struggle were thus equally divided, and the moral in Mr. Coutts' words was that "it is useless to destroy the fabric of a ship if you do not kill her crew . . . . . a good captain, a man of infinite courage and resource, can hardly be defeated; it is truer to say that Jones defeated Pearson than that the "Richard" defeated the "Serapis."

It is obvious that with modern guns and floating armoured forts, yard-arm to yard-arm battles of former times can never be repeated, but Mr. Coutts argues that the same spirit which induced the fighting captains of old to grapple with their enemies, will lead their successors to seek the closest sort of action that circumstances will allow: one in which "guns, torpedoes, the ram oven, shall play their part, the fleet will suffer but the enemy will be destroyed."

THE PLANTERS' CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The ready response made by the leading officials of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, the Planting Member of Council and other well-known representatives of the planting industry, to the invitation extended to them by Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., President of the Anti-Tea Duty League, to meet at Bangalore and confer with him regarding the League and its work, affords eloquent testimony to the favourable opinion formed among the planters of this Presidency as regards the efforts of that body to reduce the British import duty on tea; and the good offices of Sir Roper Lethbridge in particular were acknowledged in suitable terms at this meeting. Sir Roper expatiated so fully on the origin and history of the League, its objects and aims, and the various considerations in favour of or opposed to its continuance that little remains to be said on this score. It transpired in the course of the discussion which followed however, that some objection has been taken in Northern India to the recent methods of the League, though it was not made clear what those objections were. But so important to the continued existence of the League are the co-operation and support of the large tea planting communities of Northern India, that one can only regret that Sir Roper Lethbridge is not prosecuting his campaign on behalf of the League in those centres of the industry.

As regards South India, any hesitation that exists seems to be due to a doubt as to whether any good will ensue from renewing the agitation against the existing tea duty, and from endeavouring to divert the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to some other hen-roost. Sir Roper's able advocacy, however, should satisfy the most cautious planter that any money he subscribes to the League funds will be judiciously spent in a good cause. The League, moreover, may claim to have deserved well of the planters in the past, and to be responsible in some measure for the three pence that has been taken off the duty since its inception. A more serious consideration is the fact that Members of Parliament are apt to forget their Election promises when it suits their convenience to do so Mr. Romilly defined this as the crux of the whole question; and, indeed, it is difficult to exaggarate its importance. But Sir Roper Lethbridge, though unable to suggest a remedy for this backsliding, expressed a decided opinion as an old Parliamentary hand that the existence of an organisation like the League "acts powerfully on the voters, and is always, whatever be the value of the pledges, useful, because it brings to the minds of the electors, therefore to the minds of the Members of Parliament, and therefore to the minds of the Government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what is the popular feeling on such a question as the tea duty, which appeals most strongly to the working classes of the population and the electorate." Another point raised was as to the support of the Home trade, and here opinion, Sir Roper Lethbridge explained, is divided. He did not, however, make it clear that the League received much support from even one section of the Home trade, for if it did, there would be but little need of the planters' hardly earned rupees. The inference is that if an agitation against the anticipated depdredations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be organised, it must be paid for by the tea planter. As to whether there will be time to do much before the next Budget does not, it seems to us, affect the issue. It is practically certain that the less there is accomplished now, the greater will be the need hereafter. The tea planters must also bear in mind that we are within measureable distance of a General Election, for which they must needs prepare, for that without doubt is their great opportunity.

The discussion on the Ceylon import duty on tea was no less interesting than that relating to the Anti-Tea Duty League. Sir Roper Lethbridge expressed his views with his accustomed eloquence, though there was nothing particularly new in what he had to say. Briefly, his advice to the Indian tea planter is that it is neither wise nor fair for those of Ceylon, to obtain from the Imperial Government the permission that has already been accorded to Natal, to try the effects, in this one branch of industry, of Imperial reciprocity and preference. I freely admit that in the suggestion I venture to offer you there is a certain amount of preference, but this small preference has been admitted in the case of Natal, and it might be admitted in India and Ceylon as well." That this arrangement would be welcomed by Indian tea planters is certain, and those of Ceylon could not but admit its equity, but Sir Roper Lethbridge seems to forget that the Home Government are wedded to the principles of Free Trade; and without the weight of the public opinion of a self-governing Colony behind her, or as in the case of Ceylon of the sanction of time, is it likely that India will obtain the special treatment in this connection that he advocates so strenuously?

One advantage, however, that is likely to accrue from this discussion is a "rapprochement" between the planting communities of India and Ceylon, and whatever may be thought of Sir Roper Lethbridge in the guise of Tariff Reformer, there is no doubt that that of peacemaker becomes him well. We do not wish to imply that anything but amicable relations have existed between the planters of India and Ceylon. With so much in common between them—the campaign against the British tea duty is a case in point—it would be strange indeed if they were at heart anything but friends. Nevertheless, the unfairness of the present fiscal arrangements as regards tea has undoubtedly somewhat disturbed the equanimity of the Indian tea planter, and his threats to demand retaliation have caused a certain amount of umbrage to his "confrere" in Ceylon. The suggestion now made for a South India tea man to attend, on its invitation, the annual meeting of the Planters' Assocation of Ceylon at Kandy next week, to ascertain the views held in Ceylon and to prepare the way for negotiations for a friendly settlement of the questions at issue, is a good one; and the selection of Mr. Romilly as envoy is as good a choice as could well be made. It is, of course, no innovation for the representatives of the Indian and Ceylon tea industries to combine to further their interests—their joint campaign in the United States is evidence of the fact; but the proposed interchange of delegates in the two countries to help to settle any differences that may crop up, is a new departure, and we feel sure that it is a step in the right direction.

On the conclusion of the discussion on the above subjects Sir Roper Lethbridge read a Memorandum on the Arsikere-Mangalore Railway. Herein the history of the project for many years past will be found, and it also clearly sets forth how desirable it is from every point of view that this link should be made without further delay All that is required is sanction for its construction and a guarantee from the Governments concerned of a certain percentage on the capital required The elaborate survey already made still holds good, nothing having since occurred to alter the conclusions then formed; but there appear to be no recent or reliable estimates as to the amount of traffic on which the proposed line may hope to count. On such traffic of course will depend the success or failure of the railway judge from a commercial standpoint, and it is alleged with good reason that owing to the development of the manganese industry and progress in other directions this traffic has largely increased in the last few years. The various bodies concerned might well request the authorities, if they still have doubts as to the ability of the proposed line to pay a fair return in the capital required, to have a revised estimate made of the traffic, both passenger and goods, that is likely to be attracted to the proposed line.

THE marriage arranged between Captain A. Crookenden, of the Cheshire Regiment, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Rowlandson, of Ootacamund, will take place at Easter at Freshford, Somerset.

AN EARTHQUAKE Fund to assist the sufferers in Italy is being raised in Japan on the initiative of the newspapers. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress wired condolences, and also forwarded a contribution of 10,000 yen.

THE COUNCILS REFORM SCHEME.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department:—

SIR,—We are directed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to submit for the favourable consideration of Government the following brief representation on the forthcoming reconstitution of the Provincial Legislative Council.

As the Council have already taken the liberty to intimate to both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, the scheme of reform announced in Lord Morley's despatch, dated 27th November, 1908, has given deep and general satisfaction throughout this Presidency. A profoundly anxious situation has been met by a policy dictated by true insight, wisdom and courage, and already a marked improvement has taken place as a result of this high and liberal statesmanship. The grateful appreciation with which the proposed changes have been received on all sides must have been a source of sincere satisfaction to the Government, and the Council feel assured that the same generous policy which has inspired the frame work of the scheme will now mark the action of the Government in working out the details.

Briefly stated, the proposed scheme provides for the appointment of Indian Members to Executive Councils, an enlargement of Legislative Councils, with an expansion of their functions and a further advance in Local self-Government. Of there, the last has been indicated only in general outline, and its further consideration must await the publication of the Decentralization Commission Report. As regards the first, the Council gladly and gratefully recognize that it is an important and substantial reform, and indicating at once the noble intention of the late Queen's Gracious Proclamation and admitting the people of the country in a marked decree to the highest responsibilities of the administration. The expansion of the functions of Legislative Councils is also a great step forward, and in the opinion of the Council, it goes far to bring the functions into harmony with the requirements of the present situation. On these two subjects, the Council do not desire to offer any special observations on this occasion. But they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Government a few remarks and suggestions on the proposed reconstitution of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The views of the Council on this subject have been set forth at some length in their letter, dated 24th February 1908, and to which they again respectfully invite the attention of Government. On the present occasion the Council desire to submit a modification in one important particular, which they feel they may suggest in view of the principles laid down in the Despatch of the Secretary of State. That modification is with reference to the number of nominated members, official and non-official. When the Council drew up their letter of 24th February last, they had before them an express declaration of the Government of India that an official majority was to be maintained in all Councils. The Council of the Association protested against this limitation, but they had to keep it in view in framing their proposals. The limitation, however, having now been removed by the Secretary of State, they venture to urge that in the new Council, the non-official members should be in a clear and substantial majority, and that they should be elected non-official members. In their opinion, this really follows from a combination of the proposal of the Bombay Government and the Government of India and an application to them of the principle laid down by the Secretary of State. The Bombay Government did not ask, in either of the two schemes, the larger and the smaller, for more than nine nominated official members in addition to the members of the Executive Council and the Advocate-General. The Government of India raised this number to twenty, not because so many official members were necessary for the work of the Council but because they wanted to maintain an official majority in the Council. The Secretary of State having laid down that "after careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that in Provincial Councils such a majority (an official majority) may be dispensed with, provided that a substantial official majority is permanently maintained in the Imperial Legislative Council," it follows that such an increase in the number of official members need not now be made. On the other hand, though the Bombay Government had asked in both their schemes for power to nominate a large number of non official members, viz, 15, the Government of India have held that the number of nominated non-officials should be as small as possible and they have reduced the number for Bombay to three after providing for the special election of 3 Mahomedan members, for whom provision was made by the Bombay Government among nominated members. As the view of the Government of India on this point is more in accord with the whole spirit and purpose of the contemplated reform, the Council of the Association earnestly hope that in the scheme which will be finally adopted for this Presidency, while there will be no substantial increase in the number originally contemplated by the Bombay Government, of official members, the number of nominated non-official members will also not be materially raised beyond that proposed by the Government of India and that elected members will thus be placed in a clear and substantial majority in the new Council.

There are two suggestions which the Council of the Association think it necessary to make—one is that a definite provision should now be made in the Regulations for periodical meetings of the Legislative Council. In the opinion of the Association there should be four quarterly meetings of the Council and special meetings may be called by the Government either of their own motion or on a requisition by a substantial portion of the non-official members—say one-theird or one-fourth. In the power of bringing administrative questions before the Council for debate is to be usefully exercised, more frequent meetings of the Council than at present are obviously necessary. The second suggestion is that the present restriction limiting Council meetings only to occasions when Legislative measures are brought up or the Financial Statement laid before the Council should not be removed. The Council believe that this is contemplated by Government, but they have thought it desirable to mention the matter in this letter.

(Signed) Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President, and Chairman of Council. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Amirudin Tyebji, Chimanlal H. Setalvad, N. M. Samarth, Honorary Secretaries.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt finds time, during the lulls in his battles with Congress, to shake up various departments of his Government in an unpleasantly strenuous manner, and his latest feat means troublous times for Cavalry Officers in the Regular Army. Lately Mr. Roosevelt rode ninety-eight miles in seventeen hours to demonstrate that his recent order requiring Officers to cover that distance in three days was not an excessive test of riding and endurance. Army Officers are cheered with the thought that President-elect Taft is much too bulky and sedate to set any such pace for his subordinates.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

Bombay Branch.

THE following report for 1908 was read at Friday's meeting at Mazagon:—

During the past year the numbers on the roll of the Bombay Branch of the English Church Union have remained almost as they were in the previous year after the recent resuscitation of the Branch. A slight diminution has taken place in the number of members of affiliated guilds, which now number only 87 as against 96 last year. As regards the members, associate-members and women-associates of the Union, although certain changes have taken place owing to transfers to other branches, additons of fresh members, and the like, yet the total number of full members remains exactly the same as it did last year—namely 29; while the total of members, associate-members and women-associates, taken together, numbers only four less than last year—38 as against 42. Four new members or associate-members have joined during the year; one member (the Rev. Father Gardener, S. S. J. E. R. I. P.) has died during the year; one member has resigned; and seven members of the Branch have been transferred elsewhere to other Branches. The numbers of the Branch, aggregating a total of 125 as against 138 last year, now stand as follows—

Members 29, associate-members 3, women associates 6, total 38. Affiliated Guilds—S. Peter's, Mazagon 26; St. John the Baptist, Umarkhadi 16; Holy Cross Branch I. C. F. S, 45, total 87; total number of adherents, 125.

The year under review has been one of more than usually memorable character, on account of the important ecclesiastical law-case with transpired in the Bombay Diocese at its early commencement. For the first time in the history of the last eighty-five years, the Metropolitan of the Province of India and Ceylon held a session of his Court in order to hear the cases of the Rev. A Bonney, at the time Chaplain of Lonauli, and of the Rev. Father H. S. Nicholson, S. S. J. E., Vicar of the Church of S. Peter's, Mazagon. The sittings of the Court, commencing in Calcutta were transferred to Bombay where the Metropolitan associated with himself the Bishops of Madras, Lucknow and Travancore as his Assessors. The result of the trial was the vindication of the Church's position as regards the right of children to be present at the actual celebration of the Holy Eucharist, and the non-obligation of the celebration of the Blessed Sacrament on the two days of Good Friday and Easter Eve.

It was little anticipated when the trial was held that its outcome would be followed within less than a week by the death of Bishop Pym himself, who passed away before he had been able to take the "other order" which he had announced himself as about to institute in view of the issue of the trial just ended. His last benediction to his Diocese most touchingly concluded with an expression of desire which will have met with a glad response in all hearts, in the words—"And I pray God that all this may ultimately result in good."

The trial which has connected itself with the English Church Union in more ways than by the happy triumph of certain principles which the Union have always had closely at heart. Through its Council at home the Union has been a liberal contributor, to the extent of £204, towards the very heavy expenses of the suit, which were increased by the fact that the case had to be conducted partly in Calcutta and partly in Bombay. A letter from the organizing Secretary, the Rev. T. Outtram Marshall, written shortly after the result became known at Home, conveyed tidings of the thankfulness with which the Council of the Union had learned of the eventuation of the trial. In a later letter the same writer did not omit to express the hope that the passing away of the anxiety would not lead anyone to think it no longer necessary to maintain the Bombay Branch of the Union in a fully efficient condition.

Before passing from the subject of the trial, it is necessary to place on record the sentiments of appreciation and gratitude which, in the opinion of the Bombay Branch of the Union, are due from all Churchmen towards certain gentlemen who on that important occasion rendered particularly valuable assistance in the conduct of the case. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Barrister-at-Law, was good enough to place his well-known eminent services at the disposal of the promoters of the suit, in spite of the many other pressing claims upon him at the time, and the case was conducted by him with singular ability and perspicuity. At their annual meeting last year, the Bombay Branch of the Union recorded in a special resolution their sense of great indebtedness to the Solicitor in the suit, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, who during a long preparation for the trial had spared himself no labour in investigating the long-obscured and intricate points of Indian Church Law involved, and had ably instructed Counsel during the trial itself; likewise to the Rev. Father Puller, of the Society of St. John the Envangelist (who, by the kindness of the Superior-General of his community, had been permitted to come to India to render assistance to his brethren in their time of difficulty) for his learned defence of the Church's doctrine and rule, in his speech made before the Court. The erudite discourse of the latter would probably before now have been in print in the hands of the Church public had it not been considered more becoming, in view of the subsequent and recent death of Bishop Pym, to delay its appearance for a suitable interval.

On the arrival of the Right Reverend E. J. Palmer, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, in his new Diocese the following address was presented to him on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the Union:—

Your Lordship,—Respectfully we beg on behalf of the members of the Bombay Branch of the English Church Union, which for the past forty-one years has existed in this Diocese, to express our hearty and most sincere pleasure at your Lordship's entry into your Diocese now for the first time.

We thank God for calling you to rule over us, and cannot but feel that we already owe you our esteem and gratitude for being willing to leave Oxford and come to a work beset with difficulties of language and complications of establishment, and to a climate which has proved detrimental to so many.

We believe that all the clergy and Church people of your Lordship's Diocese will gladly and loyally accept your authority; and pray that in all things you may be guided and strengthened by the Chief Pastor, our Lord Jesus Christ.

We are your Lordship's obedient servants,

(Signd) HENRY J. S. NICHOLSON, S.S.J.E., PRESIDENT.

J. HENRY LORD, SECRETARY.

On behalf of all members of the E. C. U. in the Diocese of Bombay.

Bombay, Nov. 1908.

To the above, the following reply was received from His Lordship,

Nov. 14th, 1908.

Dear Mr. Lord:—Please convey to the President and members of the Bombay Diocesan Branch of the E. C. U. my hearty thanks for their address to me upon my landing in this Diocese.

The care of so great and diverse a district is literally appalling, and I beg your most earnest continuance of your prayers on behalf of your new Bishop:—I am, Yours for the Lord's sake most sincerely,

Signed EDWIN JAMES, BOMBAY.

The amount which the Bombay Branch has been the means of contributing to the central fund of the English Church Union during the year counting both sums paid locally and sent Home direct has been something like £17. Out of this the Council at Home have been good enough to assign a sum of £4 as a grant towards the working expenses of the Bombay Branch. In his annual letter to the members and associates of the Union, the General Secretary, Mr. Hill, dwells this year at some length on the duties of Churchmen and the attitude of the Union in regard to the Education question, in view of the attempt to foist undenominationalism as the National Religion upon all schools and training colleges in England, holding that an adjustment is possible on the lines of religious equality with a due recognition of parental rights. Towards this end the efforts of the Union have been directed, with, there is reason to believe, no small result. Every good Churchman, writes Mr. Hill, "will welcome a settlement, but no settlement will be tolerated which is not based on the principle of religious equality; there can be no misunderstanding about this." The subject of divorce, in its latest developments, has called not for the first time for the attention and intervention of the Union. In view of the circumstances of the present time, and the calls likely to be made upon the Union in regard to these and other matters, the Council are asking the members of the Union to contribute the sum of one thousand pounds to meet the expected requirements for the current year.

As a reminder to the members and associates of the Union it may be stated here that the Branch possesses a collection of magic lantern slides illustrative of Church history, with the object of such being lent to assist lecturers on this subject. Application for such should be made to the Hon. Secretary.

In conclusion, the following resolution, passed at the meeting held for the resuscitation of the Branch, in August 1908, is here reproduced and placed on record:—

"That it is desirable that this Branch should undertake some definite work for the Church in this Diocese, the nature of which to be hereafter determined."

The following is the resolution then passed:—

"That the thanks of the Bombay Branch of the E. C. U. be very warmly accorded to Mr. H. A. H. Payne for his invaluable services so ably rendered to the Church in his conduct of the recent ecclesiastical case in the Bombay Diocese, involving as it has done prolonged preparation and much patient investigation of intricate and long obscured questions of Indian Church Law, in connection with all which Mr. Payne has spared himself no labour. Likewise that the Branch express its deep sense of gratitude to Father Puller for his erudite and most important defence of the rule and doctrine of the Church in his speech made before the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, and his Assessors, the Bishops of Madras, Lucknow and Travancore, in connection with the same case."

THE LITTLE CHURCH OF THOSE THAT STUMBLE AND RISE.

There is a church loved by its members with a passion transcending all other affection which humanity may show toward the creeds which it professes. For this church is the only one above all creeds. Its religion is as universal and as intimate as the heart of man itself. Its animating spirit is too profound and cloistered too deeply within the consciousness of its communicants for them to rear temples to it in the light of common day. Its delicate, emulous spires are builded within the streets of the Forbidden City, the city of the soul. To most it is too shy a spiritual habitation ever to be named; but to some, who more plainly hear the silent cry of the human heart, it is known as The Little Church of those that Stumble and Rise.

It is at once the most catholic and the most vigorous of all faiths. In it believer and unbeliever bear an equal yoke. Its charity is so broad that it never bars its holy bread and wine from one who has once tasted of them. At the same time no other order lays so strait an exactment upon its professors. For, as its ideals are self-imposed, so no contrition under other laws can be so poignant as the agony of him who knows that he has broken its faith.

Unlike the case with special denominations, no man can ever say just when he becomes a member of this nebulous church. Nor can he at any time throughout life be confident of his membership therein. It is only at the end of life that one may be able to say with Paul, "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith." Its members' hearts are bruised with repeated failures, and they have learned past forgeting the bitter lesson of their own uncertainty of strength.

But if he may not say till the end of life that he has "kept the faith," still no one of these utterly abandons hope before the end of life. The brutal animus of the little nameless church is the unquenchable resolve to arise from each stumble and press on. This is the heroic aspect of humanity. Only in this attempt to reunite with the Divine does the pitiable race of man show a Divine attribute.

The greatest names among its members are those of the world's greatest sinners. Paul, the man of the would who fought his passions to the end, Peter, who repeatedly gave way to weakness; Wilde, Verlaine, and Dowson, who "were faithful in their fashion"; Webster, who fell, like Wolsey, from great honours; Renan and Ingersoll, who toiled in search of truth like soldiers detached from their commands and stumbling down darkening roads, Beecher, the maligned, Heine, the apostate Jew—all these are on its thrilling roll, together with the names of those pure and saintly women who have been too humble and contrite in heart to guess their own spiritual beauty. The distinguishing characteristic of the servant of this faith is his sympathy for the sinning, knowing himself to be no stronger, and his prayer is that of the publican—"God be merciful to me a sinner."

The rewards of service in the Little Church of those that Stumble and Rise are as secret as the mental growth which brings them. In reality they are nothing other than this growth itself. The hidden structure of character, built up day by day, of little acts, unexpressed longings, inexpressible yearnings, may in one moment be shattered and dashed to the ground; only its foundation remains, the dumb but unshakable grappling of the soul to the hand which heaven holds out to it. What reward is this, that one is given continually "to strive, but never to arrive"? It is that strange wage which the weary hospital nurse seeks who pins upon the wall of her little room the sentence, "Give me the wages of going on and not to die."

We have spoken of this church as one whose membership includes all humanity; in this sense it is indeed great; but in its more intimate aspect it is always a "little" church, for no man knowth, or can know, that any beside him is worshipping at its secret shrine. Only in rare instances does the stuff of souls, transcending speech, pass silently from one to another, proclaiming that another breaks the sacramental bread and drinks the ghostly wine of The Little Church of those that Stumble and Rise.

The above charming article is quoted from the "Atlantic Monthly."

MAJOR E. A. IREMONGER, formerly of the Durham Light Infantry, has been recently gazetted to his Senior Majority in the 101st Royal Canadian Infantry.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 6.

Light but somewhat widespread rain is reported from the narrow strip of country extending from Hoshangabad to Bogra, the chief falls being half an inch at Benares and quarter of an inch at Gaya and Patna. The disturbance which has caused this rain has nearly disappeared and is not likely to affect the weather to any extent after to-day.

Another of the unimportant low pressure areas, which have been so frequent this winter, is approaching North-east India from the west and like its predecessors is not likely to develop into a winter storm and give much rain.

Clouds have already extended over the greater part of North-west India and the temperature has commenced to rise in the extreme West. Temperature is very low in the United Provinces and Central parts of the country, where many Stations have had mean temperatures between 10 and 15 degrees below normal.

The maximum temperature at Benares yesterday was only 55 degrees and at Patna 56 degrees. Air is very much drier than usual in Gujarat, the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Light local rain is probable in North-east India and a few showers may fall in Baluchistan and parts of North-west India.

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 7.

The depression reported yesterday to be approaching North-west India has given light rain in Baluchistan but there are very few indications of its presence this morning.

Cloud again decreased in North-west India and it is improbable that any rain will fall in this region. Light cloud persists on the Orissa coast and in South Bengal but practically no rain is reported from the North-east area.

Forecast—Weather is likely to be dry over the whole Indian area.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Heavy cloud has appeared in the south-west and moderate cloud in the north Punjab; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues lower than usual in the south-east and east but has become normal over the rest of the division; the minimum is low over the whole area.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air continues drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is low both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Heavy cloud has appeared in Upper Sind and light to moderate cloud elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess in Sind, but in moderate to large defect in Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are low in Rajputana; in Sind they are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central-India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen in West Central India and North Gujarat, where it is in defect during the day; at night it is lower than usual over nearly the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubulpore records a very light fall of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen especially in the northern half of the division and while the minimum is only 5° to 9° in defect in this area, maximum is very low, the deficiency at Jubulpore amounting to 23 degrees.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in Bombay but are clear elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the North Bombay Deccan but normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature has fallen slightly and is in defect at some stations in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum is generally normal.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in the Central Provinces have not caused any precipitation of importance. Skies have almost cleared in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in Upper Sind and the south-west and north Punjab, and pressure has begun to fall in Sind. Disturbed weather is probably approaching from the west.

Dry weather is likely except in Upper Sind and the adjacent districts, where a few light showers may occur.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Two extraordinary etymologies have recently come under notice. In the "African Monthly" Henry Gaskell remarks:—"It is even said that he whom we know as Abraham was at one time a Brahman, but having left his own country was thenceforth called no Brahman or A-brahman, hence Abraham." And the Anglo-Israelite contention is that our descent from the lost tribes is evidenced by the name Saxons, I-sac's-sons.

A VIENNA correspondent relates:—An instance of the heroism of three Czech girls of good family deserves to be recorded. Some weeks ago a young woman employed in a factory at Prague was totally scalped by a machine. The surgeons declared that to save her life transplantation of portions of the skin of other women was necessary. A philanthropist offered 400 kronen (about £17) to persons willing to undergo the operation. Six hundred candidates were announced, and the surgeons chose a poor woman who was willing to sacrifice herself in order to gain the sum for her children. Three good-looking girls heard of the case, and offered to submit to the operation instead of the woman, provided that the 400 kronen were paid to her. The operations have been performed, the skin being taken from the soles of the feet. All the patients are reported to be progressing favourably.

ARRIVALS.

THE following is a list of passengers arriving and sailing by the Ellerman's City and Hall Line of steamers on the undermentioned dates:—

List of passengers per s. s. "Elysia," arriving on 11th February.

Mrs. E. Candy, Mrs. T. Birth Ulph, Miss E. M. Birth Ulph, Mr. G. Anderson, Lt. B. Crozier, Mrs. Crozier and infant, Mr. H. Dobbs, Mr. Dobbs, Miss J. Grier, Mrs. Hadaway and infant, Miss D. Patterson, and Capt. N. E. Tilney.

The following are the passengers per s. s. "City of Calcutta" due to arrive on the 16th inst, at daylight from Liverpool. Passengers will be landed at Ballard Pier:—

From Liverpool to Port Said.—Mr and Mrs Duclos and Mr J Saunders.

Liverpool to Bombay.—Mr N P O'Reilly Blackwood, Mr A E Bennet, Rev and Mrs F H Brink, Major and Mrs W P Drury, Mr and Mrs E H Kealy, 2 infants and ayah, Miss J Morton, Mr W E Moylen and Mr J H White.

Liverpool to Karachi.—Mrs A L Barret and Capt J H Bowen Wilson.

Liverpool to Bombay.—Rev C E Barratt, Mr H Brooker, Dr E D Chisley (Miss), Miss G C Cotsworth, Mrs Ford, child and infant, Mr J H Gilmore, Miss M A Marshall, Mr A J Miles and Mr J Maclean, Mr A Scott, Mr A Somerville, Mr R N Sethna and Mr E G Taylor.

DEPARTURES.

List of passengers per s. s. "Trafford Hall" sailing from Bombay on the 16th February, for Marseilles and Liverpool:—

Rev. H C Campbell, Capt and Mrs Hesketh, Mrs M C O'Brien, Mr C V G Scotts, Mr Skyrianos Mr and Mrs D Sonter Robertson child and infant, Mr and Mrs Spalding, child and infant, Mr and Mrs C F Sykes, Mr H G Thompson, Mr T F Thompson, Major C W Tribe and Hon'ble Mrs Williams and maid.

List of passengers per s s "City of Calcutta," sailing from Karachi on the 20th March and from Bombay 23rd March, for Marseilles and Liverpool,

Miss Aitken, Mrs W M Anderson, Col and Mr Anderson child and nurse, Capt and Mrs L F Ashburner, Lieut W E Boazlay, Mrs Bell, Mr and Mrs Blenkinsop, child and infant, Col H H and Mrs Brander two children and nurse, Miss Broadway, Mrs C Broome and infant, Mrs R L Carnegy nurse and two infants, Lieut S N Cookson, Mr H L Colam, Mrs Crasster, Miss E M Crasster, Mrs D G Crawford, Miss Crawford, Col and Mrs R T Crowther, Major and Mrs G A Dale, Mrs Duncan three children and infant, Maj and Mrs Dale, Mrs L E Eaton and two infts, Miss J Edwards, Major A S Hamilton, Miss Haslehurst, Mrs Heard, child and infant, Mrs G Heath, Mrs Herbert, Mrs Jasse, Lieut and Mrs Oswald Little, Mrs McHutchin, child, infant and nurse, Lieut I Maciver, Mr C A C Mackenzie, Miss Marshall, Mr H Midgley, Mr and Mrs T O B Norman and child, Mrs Ogilvie, Mr and Mrs Pattersen and infant, Major and Mrs R S Pottinger and nurse, Miss K M Pattison, Mrs and Miss Ricketts, Miss E Roberts, Lieut and Mrs N H C Russell, Mrs Sesgrim nurse and child, Lieut H S Turner, Mr K W Walker, Miss White, Mr and Mrs A L S Wilkinson and child Miss Wilson, and Major and Mrs D C Young, and three children.

List of passengers per s. s. "City of Manchester," sailing from Karachi on the 3rd April, for Marseilles and Liverpool:—

Mrs Boulton, Mrs R E Clarke nurse and infant, Rev W and Mrs Dulgetty and child, Major A Ferguson-Devie, Mrs Hudghton, Lady MacMahon and maid, two Misses MacMahon, Mr M D Mackenzie, two Misses Mackenzie, and Mr and Mrs T Roberts.

List of passengers per s. s. "City of London," sailing from Bombay on the 6th April for Marseilles and Liverpool.—

Mrs H Baker and child, Lieut J Balgram, Major and Mrs A E Berry and child, Mrs C V Bliss, infant and nurse, Mr A E G Bott, Capt Sylvester Bradley, Mrs Sylvester Bradley, Mr and Mrs H A Brereton, Rev and Mrs G E Clark and infant, Mrs and Miss D Cook, Mrs M Cunninghame, Miss Daly, Miss Flowers, Miss Frazelli, Mr J Harwood Miss Hawker, Miss Henderson, Mr and Mrs Herbert, Mrs G V Holmes, child and nurse, Mr T Hughes and two Misses Hughes, Mr P Hunt, Mr and Mrs T Lewis Ingram, Miss Ingram, Mr R N Johnson, Mr and Mrs Kirkham and four children, Miss Kirkham, Mr and Mrs A E C Mapp

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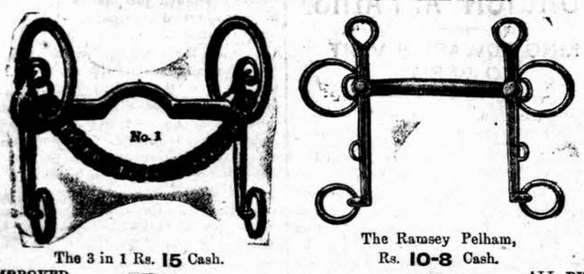

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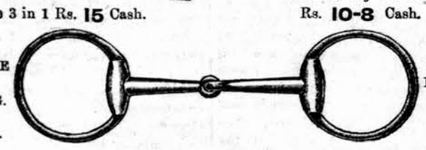

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Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

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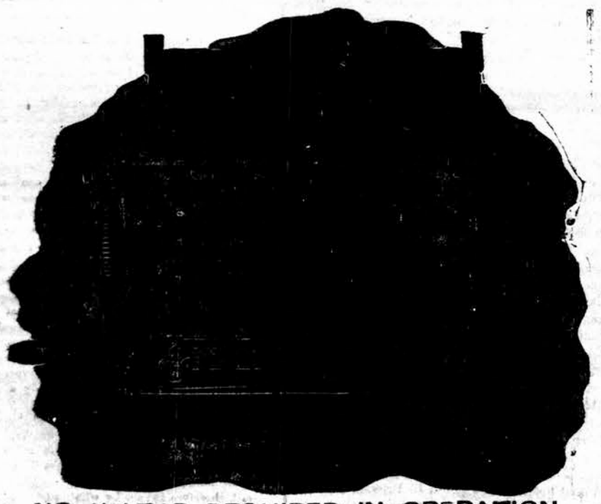

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RONEO, LTD.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Eighth Extra Meeting.

[SOME SPLENDID RACING.

There was quite a Big Meeting flavour about the Eighth Extra on Saturday when in a card of seven events there were some very exciting finishes. Business was very brisk in the ring where honours were very even and many of the well-known up-country jockeys and trainers were present in readiness for Wednesday. Lieut.-Colonel Desaraj Urs was present from Madras and H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore may be expected shortly.

Quite the race of the day was the February Plate though only two ran with Ashanti Gold favourite. He hung on to the rails all the way almost neck and neck with Hunting Horn, but in a desperate finish the latter squeezed home after a finely ridden race by Evans, who again won twice.

In the other horse race, too, there was some excitement for those who 'bought money' on the Rooster on Calcutta form. Paul Pry falling back left the Rooster to stay Lady Metal out, but he had to be driven to beat Pincher with Southall riding a strong finish.

After a sequence of four wins; Dhafer lost the public a heap of money. He made his own running and at the finish found Darianoor and Moscow too much for him. Darianoor is a rare game one as, feeling the whip as far back as the bend, he held on doggedly.

Another who vindicated form shewn the previous week was Reefat, and that he did not then beat Brutus must have been due to a bad run. He was this time almost pocketed, but then came away practically as he liked.

As to new Arabs, the Selling Plate was a comparative walk over for Hachal, but there were better finishes in the divisions of the Extra Plate. In one King Henry, nicely handled by young Ferguson, stayed the favourite Thuvil out. The latter was recently bought by M. M. G. but now had none too good a run. The other saw Tunis again disappointed after another change of Jockeys, and Thousand stay on unexpectedly to beat Goldman, who would have won if more patiently handled.

There can only be said to have been one case where the totalisator scored over the books, and that was when 38 to 1 was returned on Hoodaib for a place. Details:—

THE DEALERS' SELLING PLATE—half mile.

Messrs. M. Goculdass' and A Nanjee's Hachal (Rs. 400) 7st 10lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr A M Shamlen's First Class (Rs 800) 8st 5lbs carried 8st 7lbs.....J Taylor 2
Mr Mahomed Jeweser's Milbe's (Rs 600) 7st 10lbs Yussuff 3
Mr Adil's Tunhazar (Rs 400) 7st 10lbs ... Heeroo 4

Also ran: Gold Sea (Rs 600) 8st 2lbs; Samire (Rs 800) 7st 4lbs, carried 7st 5lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Hachal, 6 to 1 against First Class and Tunhazar, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Hachal led out followed by Tunhazar First Class and Samire and at the bend First Class began to go up to the leader. Hachal won easily by 3 lengths while Milbes, who came with a late run, was third 4 lengths off First Class. Time—55 2-5secs.

Winner trained by C Bleach.
Totalizator paid Rs 15-8 on the winner and Rs 23-8 for place on Rs. 10 ticket.

FIRST EXTRA PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's King Henry 6st. 6lbs. car. 6st. 13lbs. ..... A. Ferguson 1
Mr. M. Goculdas' Thuvil 8st. 5lbs. ..... A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Mufak's Royal Standard 7st. 13lbs. car. 8st. 11b. ..... Southall 3
Mr. Abdoola Taha's Gulshahul 8st. 3lbs. car. 8st. 7lbs..... J. Taylor 4

Also ran.—Middleman 8st 9lbs; March Past 8st 7lbs. car. 8st 9lbs; Pleader II 8st 7lbs: Neb 8st 7ls; Perfumer 8st 3lbs; Aziz 8st 3lbs; Bailey 8st 3lbs; Brukat 6st 10lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Thuvil, 5 to 2 Royal Standard, 6 to 1 Bailey, 8 to 1 King Henry, longer prices the others.

The Race.—King Henry got off with a lead with Brukat lying next and at the half mile Middleman. Gulshaful and Bailey were in second, third and fourth places respectively. At the bend Royal Standard began to come and up the straight Thuvil put in his usual run, but King Henry's position was safe and he won by 3-4 length, length separating the other two. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

Winner trained by owner.
Totalizator paid Rs. 73 on the winner and Rs. 12, 12 and 19 for places.

SECOND EXTRA PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Newton's Thousand, 8st 3lbs .....Hazza 1
Mr G K's Goldman, 6st 6lbs, cd 6st 10lbs Abdoola 2
Mr Yussuff bin Zaid's Fruit Salt, 8st 3lbs. Heero 3
Mr Pitt's Hurgon, 8st 7lbs.....Gooloo 4

Also ran: Tunis 8st 11lbs; Zoobain Flag 8st 11lbs; Mirza 8st 9lbs; Gunnman 8st 5lbs; Midwar 8st 5lbs; Grey Flower 8st 5lbs; Telegraph 8st 3lbs; Radium 7st 13lbs, cd 8st 11b; Contractor 7st 13lbs; Sandid 6st 6lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Tunis, 7 to 2 Goldman, 5 to 1 Grey Flower, 7 to 1 Fruit Salt, 8 to 1 Thousand and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Telegraph was the earlist out of the gate and led Thousands, Radium and Goldman to the 3 furlongs where Fruit Salt came level with Goldman. At the bend Telegraph and Radium were done with and Thousand led for home. In an exciting finish Thousand won from Goldman by a neck, Fruit Salt lying 3-4 length off. Time—1 min 24 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.
Totalizator paid Rs. 87-8 on the winner and Rs. 21, 42, and 12 for places.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Colonel J. Forbes' The Rooster 8st. 7lb. .....Rickaby 1
Captain Hodgson's Pincher 9st. .....Southal 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Lady Metal 8st. 9lbs ...A. Hoyt 3
Mr. G. K's Wolferton, 8st. 7lbs.....W. Bray 4

Also ran: Sir Galahad 9st. 3lbs.; Paul Pry 8st 9lbs; Castalia 8st. 3lb.

Betting: 2 to 1 on The Rooster, 4 to 1 against Lady Metal, 6 to 1 Pincher and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Paul Prey led out followed by The Rooster and Lady Metal and at the half mile the favourite was in command. Up the straight Pincher on the outside put in a big run but failed to catch The Rooster by 1 2 length. The same distance separating Lady Metal from the former. Time—1 min. 17 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by W. Mumford.
Totalizator paid Rs. 17 for a win and Rs. 28-8 and 12 for places.

THE BANDORA PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Moshen Abdul Aziz's Reefat 8st. 11lbs. ..... Evans 1
Mr. Syed Rashid's Hoodaib 8st. 8lbs.....Mujeed 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Orby 7st. 4lbs.....A. Hoyt 3
Mr. C. M. Zuveri's Narsin 8st. 8lbs.....Yussuff 4

Also ran:—Farick 9st.; Fritz 9st.; Holker 8st 11lbs; Fix 8st. 9lbs; Afreed 8st. 8lbs; Virtuous Bay 8st. 2lbs; Diamond King 8st. 2lbs; Hobiyan 8st. 2lbs; Muzloom 8st. 2lbs; Haloi 7st. 10lbs; Selection 7st. 7lbs. car. 7st. 9lbs; Collector 7st. 4lbs; Sir George 7st. 4lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Reefat, 4 to 1 Farick and Orby, 6 to 1 Fritz, 8 to 1 Afreed, and any price the others.

The Race.—Muzloom led out followed by Holker and Diamond King, and at the half mile the order was Virtuous Bay, Orby, Farick, Hobiyan and Selection. At the quarter mile Reefat was lying sixth and took fourth place at the bend. Up the straight Reefat shot out to the front and, staying out a late run from Hoodaib, won comfortably by 2 1-2 lengths. Half length between the placed horses. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.
Totalizator paid Rs. 26 on the winner and Rs. 11, 390 (Hoodaib) and 13 for places.

THE ANDHERI PLATE—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Darianoor 8st 4lbs...C B Muhamed 1
Mr Dawood Essack's Moscow 9st 8lbs ... W Bray 2
Mr Hoosein Obayed's Dhafer 9st 3lbs ... Southal 3
Mr Rama Govindjee's Aden 8st 11b ..... Gooloo 4

Also ran: Urgent 9st; England 8st 11b; Jadir 7st 9lbs; Nalli Secundus 7st 6lbs.

Betting: 2 to1 on Dhafer, 5 to 1 against Darianoor, 7 to 1 Jadir, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race: Urgent was the quickest out of the gate and followed by England and Dhafer raced to the 5 furlongs where Dhafer took the lead with England, Darianoor and Nulli Secundus lying next. Up the straight Darianoor went to the front and won easily by 1 1-2 lengths. Moscow coming late snatched second place. from Dhafer by a head. Time—1 min. 55 secs.

Winner trained by C. B. Muhomed.
Totalizator paid Rs. 55 on the winner and Rs. 11, 40 and 13-8 for places.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE—1 mile.

Mr. Kelso's Hunting Horn 9 st. 1lb. .....Evans 1
Mr. Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold 8st. 9lbs. .....W. Bray 2

Betting: 2 to 1 on Ashanti Gold, evens Hunting Horn.

The Race: They started level, Ashanti Gold lying on the rails and at the six furlongs Hunting Horn had a slight lead which increased to half length at the half mile. At the 3 furlongs they were again level and at the bend the favourite was a quarter length in front, which lead he maintained till in front of the stand where Hunting Horn made a grand effort and a tight finish resulted in Evans snatching the verdict by a neck. Time 1 min. 45secs.

Winner trained by Behramji Rustomji.
Totalizator paid Rs. 18-8 on thewinner.

BOMBAY RACES.

1st Day.

WEDNESDAY, February 10.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 7 p. m., on Saturday, 6th February.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles.—Wandin, Sporran, Tangaroa, Misty Morn, Winkfields, Melody, Mother Goose, Devereux, Wise Bird, Kaffirpan, Master Theo, Sacricomar, Bull Dog, the Master and Melbourne.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.—Lady Lomond, Lady Teazle, Twestum, Metal Boy, Paul Pry, Dulcimer, Forfeit, Familiar, Rustile, Lady Honour, Mereworth, Best China, Prince Lyon, Arabian Night and Galloping Girl II.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—About 1 mile.—Precious, Tachreet, Bendigo, Ajeel, Jehangir, Company, Young Kohinoor, Soheil, Meazer, Merrily, Famous, Moscow, Wild Poppy, Sialkote, Alma, King Cobweb, Dhafer, Spearment and Urgent.

THE FORT PLATE—About 6 furlongs.—Mint, Mudkoor, Heshan, Sir Jamal, Shanwar, Squire, Farick, Gafal, Real Blood, Mutlag, Meerjan, Amood, N. V. O., Rajput and Najmi.

THE PADDOCK PLATE—About 5 furlongs. Rose, Scimitar, Disfigure, Mountain King, Betty, Bay Middleton, Sahoon, Creditor, Zari and Sabah.

THE NEW PLATE—About ½ mile.—Mazi, Perkis, Little King, Aferam, Zinfandel, Young Achilles, Patras, Misyar, Prime Minister, First Class, Salar, Sheriff, Field Marshal, Winchester, Pure Gam, Sharar, Hachal and Eustace.

BOXING.

Royal Scots' Farewell Tournament.

THE FINALS.

The annual Boxing Tournament held by the Royal Scots in Colaba came to a conclusion on Friday night, sooner than generally expected. It was recognised as a farewell event to the Regiment, which has entered with such success into every branch of sport, and the large number of civilians present went away thoroughly satisfied with the splendid exhibitions of pluck seen. The speeches that preceded the prize-giving did full justice to the Scots and the hearty applause following showed the appreciation of Bombay sportsmen of what they have done here for the advancement of the various pastimes. Again the Hon. A. Hill Trevor officiated as Referee with R. I. M. Lieut. La Touche and Lieut. Mellor, R. I. M. L., as Judges, Sergeant Dow timekeeper and Pipe-Major Duff.

The results went much as anticipated though in the light-weights Evans was unluckily disqualified for a foul but in any case would have had to meet Wallace, who beat him in the Middles. Pte. Wallace was quite the hero of the tournament, winning two classes and coming for well deserved applause on going up for his prizes. The other Wallace won the Bantams and Evans the Feathers fairly easily with quite a scientific little fight in the Boy's class, Gorman being too big for his game little opponent whose pluck called for many encouraging remarks from the onlookers.

Those who expected the finals to come off on Saturday missed a rare evening's sport, and the regret felt at the coming departure of the Regiment is very genuine. Details:—

Feather-Weights.—Bandsmann Evans vs Pte. McVey. Evans at once got busy with both hands to head and body, reserving his right mainly for the jaw. McVey being less sturdy was driven back and near the call of time was on the ropes. A left drive to the mark had him guessing, but time saved him. On coming up for the second round McVey tendered his mitten.

Bantam-Weights.— Pte. Rainbird vs. Pte. "73" Wallace. Always on the defencive, Rainbird suffered considerable punishment, Wallace driving home quick lefts and rights to the head. Rushing in on commencing the second round, Wallace swung a heavy right under the ear and sent his man through the ropes and over the stage. Rainbird was assisted back but wisely decided to give in.

Boys' Contest.—Boy Gorman vs. Boy Pickersgill. Gorman was much the stronger and heavier. Pickersgill did the leading with Gorman merely guarding, but in the second a harder hit than usual roused Gorman and some milling ensued. Starting the third Gorman landed twice heavily and Pickersgill had had enough.

Light Weights.—(Semi-final.) Pte. "54" Wallace vs. Pte. Copeland. Wallace W. O.

Bandsman Evans vs. Pte. Boyes. Fighting at long range, Evans waited for his opportunity and occasionally got home hard on the head. Indulging in double leads, Evans again had the better of it but was warned for hitting with his open hand. In the third again he was warned. Rushing in, he had Boyes in a corner on the ropes and pasted away but in the mix-up hit low and was promptly disqualified.

Middle-Weights.—(Semi-finals). Lce.-Cpl. Glover vs Bandsman Eagles. Glover began to set the pace but Eagles covered his head effectively and began to retaliate near the end of the first round. In the next Eagles went in and getting in some telling blows flush on the face forced Glover to retire.

Bandsman Evans vs Pte. "54" Wallace. This was not a very good fight, Wallace always appearing to have matters his own way. They were at it swopping rights and lefts but without doing damage. Harder hitting in the second when Evans went in to make the pace but was a bit wild. In the third again he swung wildly whereas Wallace judged his counters nicely with plenty of power and Evans gave in before the end.

Four-Round Contest.—Pipe-Major Duff, R. Scots, vs A. B. Lewis, H. M. S. "Hyacinth." The fight was but short lived. Duff appeared to hold an advantage in weight but Lewis was the quicker. Lewis lost no time and jabbed in his left with weight behind it. About half way through the first round Duff retired.

Light-Weights.—(Final) Pte. "54" Wallace vs. Pte. Boyes. A very uneven affair, Boyes giving in after a few punches.

Eight-round Contest.—Stoker Higgs, 11st. 9lbs. vs. A. B. Mileham, 10st. 13lbs. both of H. M. S. "Hyacinth." This was understood to be the 'bonne bouche' of the evening, the two having previously met in Colombo for Rs. 150 aside for a fifteen-round contest. On that occasion, after knocking Mileham down in the eleventh round, he sent him down for good in the thirteenth. Both were now confident and went at it for all they were worth but Higgs was the stronger and sent his man down for 6 with a hard right below the ribs. He continued to give Milcham no rest and wound up a heap of points in front. In the second Mileham got home some good rights on the side of the head but Higgs continued to pay attention to the small ribs. The third saw Higgs again active and repeatedly getting both gloves in on the head had Mileham so dazed that he had to retire.

Middle-Weights.—(Final.) Bandsman Eagles vs. Pte. "54" Wallace. Eagles, always more prominent in defence than attack, had his work cut out to guard from the start. Wallace rushing in drove Eagles round the ring, sending in rights and lefts to the head incessantly. A minute of this sufficed, Eagles wisely refusing to continue.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The village of Parla was the venue of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning. Quite a heavy mist enshrouded the atmosphere as we left the Jackal Club for the meet, but it had all disappeared before a move was made for the covert side. The first wood to be visited was the neighbouring spinney just outside the village, and hounds were not long in telling us that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. Rushing out of the wood the pack leads over a wide area of rice country, many of the banks surrounding the fields having recently been freshly built up, and it was consequently necessary for our horses to take strong and bold leaps to negotiate them satisfactorily, as the loose clods of earth which are placed on the top of the banks do not admit of a horse taking the fence in the Irish on-an-off style. Not infrequently, too, this loose earth has been dug away from the ground quite close to the bank, and a good horse will accordingly take care to stretch himself so that his feet will not alight in the newly formed ditch alongside the bund. Leaving the rice country behind us we race across the open melon ground all the way to Chuckla village, a convenient cart track being made use of by a large number of people. Before entering the village, however, hounds swerve to the left and entering the Chuckla groves we enjoy a great deal of first rate cactus fencing, in addition to which the wall on Pereira's Hill causes a certain amount of interest to many of us. The jackal was apparently not willing to cross the Andheri road in this neighbourhood, but took a very circuitous course around the Chuckla groves. Hounds were, however, close on his tracks, and driving him over Chuckla Lane we run straight across a dired up tank and sinking the hill continue the chase across the stoutly fenced Bomanwadi Valley. Crossing the Tulsi water-pipe and dipping down and up a big stony nullah beyond, hounds climb over a wall into an enclosure, but the majority of the riders worked their way round outside the right hand side of the plantation, though the slippery sheet rock in between the wall and the nullah needed careful riding; one sportsman came to grief owing to his horse's hind legs slipping away from under him on the rock, but fortunately no damage was done, and he was soon remounted and going as strong as ever. The line then taken by the pack was over a delightful stretch of country abonding in high banks, firm cactus hedges, and occasional strong stone walls. We galloped over this superlatively pleasant riding country for a long distance, running practically parallel with the Andheri road until we reach that portion of the road in front of the village of Marole. Crossing the road the hounds run along the paddy fields to the tank inside the village, and on the edge of the water add yet another jackal to their record. A curious sight just before reaching the tank was the presence of a homely black and white cat, which for a short distance excitedly joined in the chase and then took a flying leap over a stone wall into an adjoining garden. The run though somewhat of a twisting nature had been a most delightful one, owing to the plethora of jumping. We seemed to be always "in the air," as the saying goes, and hardly any rough melon ground had to be crossed.

Time being in our favour we hacked back to Sahar, and after changing horses the covert which lies on the north side of the village was then visited. Hounds soon opened to the scent of another jackal, and off we went again in their wake over a very long stretch of rice country until we reached the Backwater, at about midway between the stone bridge and the Market Gardens. A slight check occurred here, as it was not possible at once to determine whether the jackal had crossed the stream or not. Hounds were swimming about in the water speaking loudly to the scent, but subsequently carried the line along the edge of the water further up the stream, and then crossed the water and over a wall into a very thickly wooded plantation, through which it is almost impossible to ride a horse. We accordingly galloped round to the stone bridge to find that hounds were crossing the Andheri road near to where it meets the Kurla-Vehar road, and continuing to a big stony hill on the right-hand side of the last named road, kept up the hunt for a long time running round and round this hill. It seemed as if the jackal would never leave the hill, but eventually they drove him across the valley beyond to the jungle covered hill near to Powai Lake. After a protracted hunt up and down in amongst the jungle on this hill, all of which could have been watched from the valley beneath, the jackal was at length killed. The sun having by this time become somewhat powerful, the order was given for home.

Hounds next meet on Tuesday the 9th instant at Jackal Hill.

JACKAL.

The Bombay Dog Show will be held on Thursday, the 11th instant, and not on Wednesday as mentioned in the Programme through mistake.

Sir James Ross, in the course of his travels, noted a curious fact with regard to the penguin, namely, its habit of swallowing stones. In one specimen he found 10 lbs. of quartz, granite and trap. Other animals, reptiles, fishes, and mammals, exhibit the same strange fancy. In a paper recently contributed to the proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists Society, Mr. W. H. Wicks cited a number of facts connected with such stomach stones. The fact noted by Mr. Wicks that the pebbles are usually white quartz is interesting, but does not appear to throw any light on the strange habit.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

All the A Class boats started at 3-15 p. m. on the long course round the two channel buoys, Elephanta Opil buoy and Elephanta Island, thence round Baranacle Beacon and thence to Committee Vessel. The start being a good one in a fine sailing breeze Sapphire passing over the line one and a half seconds after the gun, followed by Melody, Turquoise and Eileen, the latter crossing thirty-two seconds after. Shortly after the start, Melody had the misfortune to carry away a main shroud. A jury shroud was rigged in record time her owner sailing her gingerly the while Sapphire had Eileen tucked under her lee soon after the start and held on to her till P. and O. B. Buoy was passed when Eileen soon got clear—Melody finding herself far behind gave up on rounding Butcher N. N. W. buoy and returned to her moorings—after rounding Elephanta. Eileen first came into sight and rounded the Committee Vessel at 5-41-04, then came Sapphire and Turquoise. The latter did very well on the beat home winning a real good race of the Commodore's Cup for her class with the narrow margin of 9 seconds to spare on the handicap.

Four boats crossed the line in B Class at 3-25 Erin being an absentee. The course set was round Facker Beacon, Red Channel Buoy W. N. W. of Butcher Island thence round Red Channel Buoy N. N. W. of Butcher Island, thence round Butcher Beacon to North Karanja buoy and back to Committee Vessel. Pixie was first over the line followed by Peewit, Trixie and Mannikin there being twenty-eight seconds only between first and the last boat. Pixie was first round the Committee Vessel securing the gun but failed to save her time on Trixie who carried off the cup. The weather apparently did not suit Peewit in this race and Mannikin cutting the course a bit too fine for rounding Butcher Island had the misfortune to run aground where an unkind, tide soon exposed more of her, ahem! than was meant to be seen. Results are given below:

There were three absentees in this Class Curlew Valkyrie and Jean. The first boat over the line was Lapwing followed by Maud, Clutha, Coralie, Sitara and Tomtit in the order named. Clutha and Sitara took the inside course and scored thereby for a while, Lapwing had a luffing match with Tomtit while the rest carred on mand being first round N. Karanja Buoy followed by Sitara, Clutha, Lapwing Tomtit and Coralie. They all took various courses up to B. Buoy. Maud still leading with Lapwing second followed by Sitara, Clutha, Coralie, and Tomtit. The same order was maintained on the run to N. Karanja after rounding which, the boats tried various courses on the beat till rounding the Schooner in the order given below. Maud sailed an excellent race and well deserved her win and the cup.—Results of the race are given below.

Twelve boats crossed the line for the Ships' Boat Race. The start on the whole being a good one. Just after the warning gun the "Hyacinth's Cutter" and "Hardinge's" gig came into contact. The first beat round the Schooner was the Cutter of the "Hardinge" followed by 2nd Pinnace "Hyacinth," 3rd Cutter "Hardinge," the remainder amusing at odd intervals.

When finishing the "Harding'e" No. I Gig fouled the Committee Vessel's jibboom getting it fair between her two masts in quite an embracing attitude. Results are given below.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE, for a cup presented by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.—Started at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire..*	11 41	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter R.E.....	5 50 52	2 24 11
Turquoise.	15 29	S. W. Stokes and W Darling	5 54 22	2 24 2
Melody ...	18 54	J. B. K. Macbeth	Gave up.	
Eileen IV*	Scr	R. W. Fisher...	5 41 4	2 26 4

Course No 21 = 15·8 miles. 1st Prize won by Turquoise, Sapphire saves entrance fee. Wind N.-W. Strength moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP, RACE, for a cup presented by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.—Started at 3-25 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie ...	11 27	Officers, R1 Scots	5 56 57	2 20 30
Pixie	Scr	E.Y., Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.	5 50 44	2 25 44
Mannikin.	16 25	Officers, R. A. ...	Did not finish.	
Peewit ...	14 35	Duncan Fraser ...	6 7 12	2 27 37

Course No. 20 = 12·5 miles. 1st Prize won by Trixie, Pixie saves entrance fee. Wind N.-W. Strength moderate. Time-limit 7 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE AND "C" CLASS HANDICAP, for a cup presented by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.—Started at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	2 10	Capt H Gloster	6 5 58	2 28 48
Coralie ...	5 4	Col H Mead ...	6 9 50	2 29 46
Maud ...	2 10	Officers, R E ...	5 54 58	2 17 48
Clutha ...	5 48	J J Welch	6 7 28	2 26 40
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt H. A. L. Hepper, R E...	5 55 46	2 20 46
Valkyrie..	9 25	R Walker.....	Did not start.	
Sitara ...	5 48	J B Needham...	6 8 29	2 27 41
Jean	7 58	C M Moberley..	Did not start.	

Course No. 18 = 8·7 miles. 1st Prize won by Lapwing, second prize won by Clutha, Class prize and cup won by Maud. Wind N.-W. Strength moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Started at 3-45 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
30'Cutter I.	21 0	H.M.S. Hyacinth	Did not finish.	
36'Pinnace I.	Scr	do.	5 32 41	1 47 41
36'PinnaceII.	Scr	do	5 27 32	1 42 32
34' Cutter..	9 27	do	Did dot finish.	
30'CutterII.	21 0	do.	5 45 50	1 39 50
28' Gig I...	13 39	R. I. M. S. Hardinge	* Disqualified.	
28'Gig II...	13 33	do	5 46 23	1 47 44
28'Cutter I.	9 27	do	5 43 54	1 48 29
28'CutterII.	9 27	do	5 22 58	1 28 31
28'CutterIII.	9 27	do	5 30 13	1 35 46
25'Gig.....	23 6	R.I.M.S. Northbrook.....	Did not finish	
28'Gig.....	13 39	do	do.	
30'Cutter ...	21 0	do	do.	

Course No. 17 = 6·3 miles.—1st Prize won by 28' Cutter II. Hardinge; second prize by 28'Cutter III Hardinge; and 3rd prize by 30'Cutter Hyacinth. Wind N.-W. Strength moderate, Time-limit—7 p.m.

*Disqualified for fouling the Committee Vessel before finish.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

Annual Sports.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles held their Annual Sports on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 3rd, at the Campof Exercise at Santa Cruz. A quarter mile track was staked out on the Maidan behind the tents and the posts gaily decorated with bunting. The meeting was largely attended by Volunteers and their friends. An interesting programme had been arranged, the Obstacle race over a course constructed by the Corporal Instructors of the Royal Scots, ending with a water jump caused great amusement, as did the Egg and Spoon Race for ladies. In the final of the Tug of War for Adults "D" Company (Telegraphs) defeated "A" Coy. after a pull lasting 3 minutes. The Cadets' Tug of War was won by "I" Company (Cathedral High School). The prizes were presented at the conclusion of the meeting by Mrs. Cartwright, wife of the Adjutant of the Corps. The meeting took place with cheers for Mrs. Cartwright, Colonel Danby and the Adjutant. The band of L (St. Mary's) Cadet Company played during the afternoon. The following is the list of events:—

No. 1 Event. 100 Yards Handicap (Cadets under 15 Years)
1st Cadet Cutler "H" Coy.
2nd ,, Goddard, "H" Coy.
3rd ,, Grant, "I" Coy.

Event No. 2. 100 Yards Handicap (Cadets over 15 years)
1st Cadet Bolt, "L" Coy.
2nd Cadet Reynolds, L Coy.
3rd Cadet Stokes, "L" Coy.

Event No. 3. 100 Yards Handicap for Adults.
1st Vol. Holman "D" Coy.
2nd Sergt. Fidon, "E" Coy.
3rd Vol Brooks, "F" Coy.

Event No. 4.—Victoria Cross Race (Open to all cyclists).
1st Cy Calvert, "E" Coy.
2nd Cy Hildreth, "E" Coy.
3rd Corpl Garricks, "F" Coy.

Event No. 5.—Egg and Spoon Race (For ladies).
1st Miss Edwards.
2nd Miss Milne.

Event No. 6.—Obstacle Race for Cadets.
1st Cadet Sampays, "L" Coy.
2nd Cadet Scanlon, "K" Coy.
3rd Cadet D'Mellow, "H" Coy.

Event No. 7.—Obstacle race for Adults.
1st Vol. Holman, "D" Coy.
2nd Drumr. Vase, "F" Coy.
3rd Corpl. Taylor, "D" Coy.

Obstacle Race for Camp Lascars and Gollies.

Event No. 8.—Final Tug of War (For Cadets).
"I" Company.

Event No. 9. Relay Race (For teams of three)
Vol. Holman, "D" Coy.
Vol. Woolen, "D" Coy.
Corpl. Taylor, "D" Coy.
Sergt. Fido, "E" Coy.
Sergt. Carroll, "F" Coy.
Corpl. Garricks, "F" Coy.

Event No. 10 Final Tug of war (For Adults) "D" Company.

Event No. 11. Lloyd Lindsay (Lady's Nomination)
1st Cyclist Nicholson, E Coy.
2nd ,, Calvert "E" Coy.

Event No. 12. Three Legged Race (For Adults)
1st Corpl. Garricks and Cpl. Holman.
2nd Volrs. Regnaud and Carthwaite
3rd Volrs. Rodrick and Buxton

Event No. 13. Three Legged Race For Cadets
1st Cadets Rowe and Goddard
2nd Cadets Scanlon and Knight
3rd Cadets Stokes and Sampays.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Summary Suit for Hearing in Chamber.

1-09 Payne and Co Mansur Odch vs Tahyaba Tribhowan.

For Further Direction on Cost on the Commissione.'s Report.

478-07 Kanga and P Abdool Latif Soonar vs Oomar Abbas and another Thakerdas and Co Mulla and M.

113-06 Madhowji K and Co Haridas Muraji vs Walji Sunder and others Dickshit and D Tyabji D and Co Little and Co.

For Confirmation of the Commissioner's Report.

291-99 Little and Co Doongersey Purseram vs Premcoribai vs Payne and Co Bhaisanker K and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

77-07 M. B. Chothia Baluram Morarker vs. Ramrikh Ramlal, Little and Co. Part heard.

546-05 Dickshit D and S, Shankernath Guru Kashinath vs Moosabhoy Hoosanbhoy, Vishram Ragavaya B and N. part heard.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hasambhai Vishram Kanga and P K L M Part heard.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.

437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhaiji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.

701-06 Mansookhlal J and M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.

422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.

51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.

941-08 J R and D Kalnlal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1909.

AUSTRALIANS AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE subject of employing Australian troops for garrison duty in India is an improbability hardly deserving serious consideration, for it is quite apparent that no scheme of the kind could be made feasible where a higher rate of pay had to be offered the Colonial soldier than is at present necessary to attract men to the Colours in the Home forces. Viewed as an act of Imperial policy, the employment of the military forces of the Colonies in other parts of the Empire than their own has much to recommend it, if the advantages that may accrue from it are commensurate with the expenses incurred. The expediency of formulating a scheme of Empire defence has been long realised and it is hoped that rumour may be true in stating that this task will be undertaken by Lord Kitchener, who, possibly, will visit Australia next November for the purpose of arranging details of the scheme with the Government of the Commonwealth. The Canadian Minister of Militia and the Inspector-General of the Commonwealth forces have both lately been conferring with Mr. Haldane and the Army Council on the question of Imperial defence and the early creation of an Imperial General Staff as the first step to be taken in this direction. The scheme will, of course, provide for sending large re-inforcements of Australian troops to this country in case of emergency. We are well aware of the possibility of such occasion arising and, after all, it would not be the first time that Australian troops have taken an active share in the defence of the Empire. The Contingent sent from the Colony to South Africa rendered good service and the value of the splendid fighting material of which it was composed was never questioned when its lack of military discipline came under notice to be somewhat severely criticised. There is some excuse, after all, for the young Colonial youth if he lacks a sense of discipline and becomes impatient under its restraints. It is a feeling displayed by the high-spirited youth of most countries, and the environments of the young bushman's life cannot be conducive in preparing him to bear the trammels of strict military discipline. It is not therefore unnatural if he displays, at first, signs of resentment as does the young Waler colt upon whom it may be part of his daily business to train to man's will. The Commonwealth Government fully realising this have decided to begin the military training of every boy at an early and impressionable age when the implanting of good habits, both physical and mental, will bear the best results in after life. Military training is therefore to be part of the curriculum of every school and college throughout Australia, which in course of time will become a nation of men trained to arms and disciplined from boyhood.

The scheme of defence which has been drawn up provides for a National Guard or territorial force numbering 214,000, which will be entirely recruited from the Cadet Corps. Every Australian youth, on attaining the age of eighteen, will be enrolled in the National Guard for a period of eight years, during the first three years of which he will undergo eighteen days' training annually and seven days in each of the last five years. Eighty-nine days' training extended over a period of eight years would not produce a very high standard of efficiency or usefulness and this is realised by the Commonwealth Government, who, deeming it inadvisable to extend either the periods of training or that of service in the National Guard, have decided to commence the military instruction of the recruit six years before he is enrolled. With this object every boy in Australia, physically and mentally fit, will from the age of twelve years be compelled to undergo a course of military instruction which will enable him to possess a good elementary knowledge of his work when, at the age of eighteen, he joins the National Guard. Military training will be made an integral part of the school life of the country and the boys will come to look upon soldiering just as much a matter of course as their studies or their games. The chief difficulty has been lack of funds, and consequently of instructors too, but the Government is now determined that where the safety of the nation and the defence of the Empire is concerned nothing shall deter it from making adequate provision for this purpose. It is estimated that there are at present 280,000 boys available for training whose military education will be taken in hand as instructors can be obtained. The cadets will be divided into senior and junior divisions, those of the junior being instructed in elementary drill and musketry and physical exercises, while the senior cadets will be trained in more advanced musketry, scouting, field exercises and duties. All the physically fit male teachers in the State Schools will be compelled to qualify as instructors as likewise one master, at least in each private school. As time goes, on the masters in all schools will either be serving, or have served, their time in the National Guard and consequently be the more qualified to impart instruction to the cadets. This will very considerably raise the standard of general efficiency in the corps. Further, to ensure a sound and uniform system of instruction throughout the Commonwealth a Cadet Instructional Staff is now in process of formation. Its duties will consist chiefly in seeing that all corps are provided with properly qualified instructors and supervising the work of training generally.

The gradual development of the scheme will be interesting to follow as time goes on. As the National Guard will be 214,000 strong and at least 200,000 boys will be undergoing training in the Cadet Corps, it may be estimated that Australia will ultimately have no less than 400,000 men and boys under the age of twenty-six undergoing military training. It is further estimated that in twenty-two years from now the country will have over three-quarters of a million men under the age of forty who will have undergone this course of military training. The scheme, which is a remarkable one, has found favour with the Australian public. It certainly deserves close attention as an example of the patriotic spirit that exists in the colony and as indicating that the citizens of the Commonwealth have come to accept as an axiom that complete measures for the safety of a nation cannot be carried out except every citizen of military age and sound physique is trained for the national defence and takes part in it should emergency arise. The training of the whole manhood of the Australian Commonwealth in this manner must become a factor of inestimable value in the life of the colony whose moral and physical condition will be benefited to no inconsiderable extent. It should be mentioned that a large proportion of the cadets will be trained as Mounted Infantry. The National Guard will be organised in regiments, brigades and divisions on the Territorial system and administered by a thoroughly trained staff. Employers who may in any way hinder, discourage or prevent any person employed by them from fulfilling his duty to the State will be liable to a fine not exceeding £100. The penalties for evading service do not appear to be severe. The larrikin is not likely to be deterred from shirking by such consequences as the forfeiture of certain rights of citizenship which he probably neither aspires to nor appreciates. That he will render himself ineligible for Government employment or for an old-age pension and be disqualified to vote are not heavy penalties for one of his class unless he has been much maligned. Australia is the first of the Colonies to grasp the requirements of the situation and fearlessly take the only steps that can satisfactorily solve the problem of national defence and become a nation in arms.

"NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM."

SO LONG as the cobbler sticks to his last we have confidence in him. When we see him attempt to mend a tin kettle we go home and send our shoes to another cobbler for repairs. If Professor Lees-Smith had confined his public utterances to the subject of Commercial Education and left unsaid what he thinks of the relations between English and Indian gentlemen, he might have left us more impressed in his favour than can now be the case. If his knowledge of commercial science were as superficial as that of the relations between English and native gentlemen, we can only wonder by what process he was selected by Government to inaugurate its system of commercial education. Professor Lees-Smith has evidently but an elementary conception of the meaning of the word "gentleman." We would refer him to the cheap and popular "Chambers's Etymological English Dictionary," which, while saving him the trouble of turning over the leaves of a more ponderous work, will serve to show him what a ridiculous exhibition he has made of himself. An old Anglo-Indian once observed to a new arrival in this country; "I suppose you intend to write a book on us." "Such was my idea," was the reply. "It was mine too. At the end of three months I thought I knew all about the country. After thirty years, I find I know nothing. The book has not yet been begun." We do not know who Professor Lees-Smith's friends and associates have been while he has been in this country, but we are sure if he had consulted them they would have advised him to keep his pen outside the ink-horn, to "tarry at Jericho until his beard be grown" so to speak. As to clubs, we do not know what club has extended to him the privilege of temporary membership, but he has probably never heard that there is a club of Indian gentlemen in this city, the subscription to which is beyond the means of more than half a dozen English gentlemen, and which moreover declines, by its rules, to receive English gentlemen even as guests. No one complains of that. After office hours one gives one's own partner or colleague the cold shoulder, whether English or Indian, and avoids him as one would the plague, when in search of relaxation. The club is one's own private den where a European meets friends of his own making and talks anything but "shop." Every caste has its own club and members of other castes are unwelcome. There is the Orient Club where Indian gentlemen, meet European gentlemen and European gentlemen meet Indian gentlemen when they so desire, and neither the one nor the other asks more than that. Nor will they until the caste system has been broken down, which will not be till long after Professor Lees-Smith's grand-children have died of old age. No doubt some of the people of the class Professor Lees-Smith was brought out to lecture give offence to one another and to gentlemen of other races and other social grades. There are cases on record where the one has been offensive to the other and we do not seek to deny knowledge of instances in which peripatetic purveyors of patent potions have sought to come "the ruling race" over the ruling Chief or the exalted Indian official. But Professor Lees-Smith is apparently still unable to distinguish between the two and addresses "gentlemen" when his remarks should really have been confined to "cads" of both continents. We leave him to our correspondents, with permission to reply, in the hope that he will accept our assurance that we believe he was actuated by as excellent motives as Tennyson's "Northern Farmer" who "niver knaw'd whot a mean'd, but a thowt a 'ad summut to saay, An I thowt a said whot a owt to 'a said, an I coom'd away."

EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

STEADY progress in educational work is reported in the neighbouring provinces. It is however; stated that the chief need at present, in both primary and secondary schools, is the provision of accommodation. Although improvements are being undertaken, as funds permit, both in respect of school-buildings and hostels, the requirements are so large and so costly that some time must elapse before they can be met. In the colleges there was a considerable increase of students, and, though discipline was impaired by attention to political agitators, very fair results were secured in the examinations. There was some advance in the success of the training institutions, but the supply of trained teachers is far below the demand. The commercial development of the provinces has provided employment for men trained in engineering and mining, and a scheme is on foot for starting a school or college for teaching these subjects at Nagpur. Female education progresses slowly but surely, and in some of the more important villages the people have not only voiced their desire for it, but have supported their demands by the solid guarantee of financial contribution. With an increased demand for education of all kinds, the resources both of the Department and of the Administration are severely taxed. Not only have the right lines of progress to be formulated, but there is a vigorous contest for the funds available, and demands for new schools have to be balanced against demands for improved ones, neither of which can be fully met.

THE Government of India are consulting local Administrations regarding the amendment of the Cooperative Credit Act.

THE Begum Saheb of the Nawab of Dacca gave birth on Saturday last to a still born child. The mother is declared to be out of danger.

MR. N. H. MATHESON becomes the Bank of Bengal Agent at Moulmein, vice Mr. Mitchell proceeding on furlough.

THE Viceroy's Earthquake Fund is now three quarters of a lakh of rupees, the Maharaja of Gwalior contributing Rs. 10,000.

H. E. LORD KITCHENER gives a Garden Party in Calcutta on the day of the Investiture to meet the Viceroy.

THE B. I. S.S. "Pundua," which ran aground last week two miles north of Colombo, was docked on the following day. The Receiver of Wrecks at Colombo will hold an enquiry into the accident.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 23.

THE visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Berlin will be a very brief one inasmuch as Their Majesties, according to present arrangements, will reach the German capital on the morning of February 9th and depart on their return direct to England on the morning of February 12. The German papers are chary of comment upon the approaching meeting between King Edward and his nephew. Their attitude is what the Italians call one of "waiting to see," but they are not hopeful. One paper, the 'Tag' remarks that the meetings of Crouberg and Windsor have left things as they were before and that the question is whether England will be prepared to change her attitude towards Germany or regard the King's visit simply as an act of courtesy. In fact will the meeting have any political results at all, and if so, of what nature? The idea of any reduction of naval armaments remains from the German point of view as impracticable as ever, and the statement of a French newspaper that the subject would be broached between King and Kaiser is declared to be unfounded. There was to be a Court Banquet, a ball and a gala performance at the Opera on the occasion of the Royal visit, but it is uncertain whether there will be time for a visit to Potsdam. Great gratification is felt by the Berlin Municipal Council owing to the wish expressed by King Edward to pay a visit to the City Fathers during his stay, but here, again, pressure of engagements may prevent His Majesty from doing more than make an afternoon visit, at which the Council will offer the Royal party a punch or tea. On the part of the Municipal Council there is a warm desire to make some return for the magnificent reception accorded to the Kaiser on his visit to the City in 1907. The friendly reception given by King Edward to the representatives of the Berlin Municipal Council some years ago is also remembered. Up to the present it has not been proposed to hold any review of troops during the British Royal visit.

GERMAN POLITICS AND FINANCE.

Prince Bulow has this week made some important declarations in the Prussian Diet on the two matters at present most deeply occupying public attention in Germany. The Imperial Chancellor desired to explain to the Diet the Emperor's personal position as affected by the new constitutional regime which it is desired to establish, and he also had to defend the financial proposals of the Government. There is no doubt that the lot of the German Chancellor is a difficult one, since he is the servant of the Emperor in the Federal Council and the Reichstag and the servant of the King of Prussia in the Prussian Diet. Hence he must adjust his policy and his speeches to the requirements of those widely different bodies without forfeiting the confidence of the Sovereign. In the debate which has just occurred, Prince Bulow displayed all the adroitness and mental alacrity of which he is a master, but he must be considered to have failed to reconcile constitutionalism with Prussian feudalism as he so strenuously endeavoured to do. In the crisis recently provoked by the "Daily Telegraph" revelations Prince Bulow was thought to have more care of safeguarding his own position than of shielding his Imperial master. He was too desirous, in fact, of winning popular favour to remain in perfect loyalty the Emperor's man. Such at least was the prevailing judgment in some political circles, more particularly among the Emperor's party in the Reichstag, where his speech on the constitutional crisis excited the greatest distrust. In now addressing the Prussian Diet, which also looked for explanations, the Chancellor, confronted by the Conservative loyalists who compose that Chamber, posed as a Royalist of the true Hohenzollern type. He desired to correct some misapprehensions which had apparently arisen regarding his speech in the Reichstag. He wished to say that it was the duty of the constitutionally responsible Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Minister President to cover the wearer of the Crown, a duty which he had never shirked. He had insisted five or six years ago, in reply to Herr Bebel and Herr Richter in the Reichstag, upon the advantages of strongly marked and highly gifted individuality in a ruling prince. They ought not to judge unjustly the strong and honourable will of the Emperor, his freedom from bias and prejudice. He had always done, and always would do, all in his power to protect the wearer of the Crown from misunderstandings, to explain and to justify his attitude, and to maintain his prestige. It is nevertheless clear to any impartial mind that the declarations by which Prince Bulow, in last November's Reichstag debate, saved the Parliamentary situation,—and with it his own Ministerial position,—differed widely from his latest definition of the rights of the Sovereign. In fact the Chancellor simply reverted to his thorough-going declaration in the Riechstag in November 1906 that it was "a fundamental error," inconsistent with German constitutional law, to suppose that the Emperor must only say what his Ministers have drawn up for him. The Chancellor was then convinced that the German people wanted "an Emperor of flesh and blood," and he laid it down that the utterances of a strong personality are not an infringement of the Constitution. From the above it will be perceived that the constitutional question in Germany must resolve itself into a struggle between the prerogatives claimed by the Crown both in Prussia and the Empire and the growth of the political self-consciousness of the legislative bodies and of the nation. It is probable that the difficulty will ultimately be solved without grave conflict or disruption, though not without heavy travail for the German people. It may be said that Prince Bulow emerges from the present phase of the difficulty with the reputation of a "Mister Facing both ways," since in the opinion of the thorough loyalists he has ungenerously allowed his master to suffer from his own admitted negligence, while reformers complain that he has not clearly and firmly vindicated the responsibility of Ministers to the representatives of the people. In his remarks upon the Government proposals for finance reform the Chancellor insisted upon the necessity for a return to the old habits of economy in administration. The opening of fresh sources of revenue would not alone suffice to meet the present financial requirements. As regards the expenditure for national defence the usual strong note was struck of no economy possible in that direction. The Chancellor said: "For the foundations of our welfare and of our greatness, of our might and our security, for the army and the navy, it is the best that is just good enough. (Hear, hear.) We cannot and dare not save money at the expense of our readiness for battle and of the peace of the country; our geographical position is too unfavourable for that." As regards the new Imperial taxation proposed, he observed that people of small means had to be protected and the distribution of burdens had to be made according to the ability to bear them. It was therefore necessary to tax property as well as articles of general consumption, and since an Imperial capital tax was impracticable the Federal Governments had decided upon an extension of the system of legacy duties. It was a choice of evils. They must have death duties or an Imperial capital tax or increased matricular contributions. The alternatives to death duties were open to the gravest objections since the condition of the States finances made it extremely difficult for the States to increase direct taxation. The Chancellor in conclusion deplored the increase of luxury among the upper classes and praised the virtues of the simple life.

Let them, he said, learn the lesson of history and be strong, modest, simple and strenuous. Then the children could maintain what the fathers had won. Notwithstanding the Chancellor's appeal the Finance Reform Committee of the Reichstag has rejected by 15 against 12 votes the principal clause of the Government's Spirits Monopoly Bill. Opposition to the Government's taxation proposals is moreover increasing in the Reichstag and throughout the country generally.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

NATIVE PRESS IN BOMBAY.

Government View.

THE Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1907-08 contains the following reference to the Native Press :—

It is impossible to regard the condition of the Native Press during the year as anything but disquieting. It was not only that the worst tendencies of the Extremist organs were markedly accentuated, so as frequently to transgress the borderline between legitimate criticism and sedition. What is more to be regretted is that the class of journalism, which, in the more glaring instances, brought its exponents within the arm of the law, was more typical than in previous years of the Native Press as a whole. The Deccan prints, which refuse to see virtue in any Government measure, enjoyed increased support and influence; while the loyal Parsi organs and non-partisan papers of the class of the "Indian Spectator," "Indian Social Reformer," and "East and West," were more decidedly in a minority than at any previous time. The main underlying cause of the unprecedented virulence of the Press as a body seems to have been the idea, arising largely from affairs in Bengal and the Punjab, that a policy of reaction and repression was increasingly finding favour with the highest authorities, and that there was no hope, under the present regime, of political progress in accordance with the aspirations of the people. Whatever view may be taken as to the importance of the Press as an expression of public opinion at present, its influence in the formation of it is not to be denied; and the attitude of suspicion and hostility which it adopted towards the schemes of political and administrative reform adumbrated during the year, is therefore greatly to be regretted. Swadeshi, more obviously political and uneconomic than ever, was the subject of the usual amount of vague and unprofitable journalism. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the sentiments expressed towards His Excellency Lord Minto, and towards Sir George Clarke the present, and Lord Lamington, the late Governor of this Presidency, were uniformly loyal and appreciative. A more rational and unprejudiced treatment of the question of plague also calls for favourable remark.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS AND LOCAL ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not see the relevancy of your remark attached at the foot of the correspondence on the above subject. It is true that certain Municipal officers are munificently paid; but such is not the case with the municipal subordinate staff who are, in reality, less paid than clerks under Government (Farther the municipal servants contribute, from their salaries, a certain amount towards the Pension fund). Several instances can be given in connection with this. However, one would be sufficient. Since a year, in the Accountant General's Office, men who were getting Rs. 30 are now drawing a salary of Rs. 40 and a local allowance of Rs. 8 in addition. Moreover, all low-paid Government servants are to get, or have got, a bonus in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Royal Proclamation of 1858. That the Municipal clerks are handsomely paid, as your informant would have your readers believe, is absolutely incorrect. There seems to be an evil genius at the bottom of this affair. The sole aim and object of Government to grant the local allowances is to apply a specific remedy to a specific disease.

Government, after considering the 'pros and cons" of the discussion and after hearing all the evidence on the question, have come to the conclusion that their scale of allowance is a fair and equitable arrangement.

I fail, therefore, to see by what parity of reasoning it can be fairly argued that the Municipal clerks of similar status, placed in similar circumstances and sitnation, can be justly excluded from the scale adopted by Government and followed by other public bodies.

In conclusion, I trust that our Civic Fathers will not be carried away or prejudiced in consequence of the misleading and incorrect information on which your remark is based.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

HEAVY FLOODS IN GERMANY.

RESULT OF A SUDDEN THAW.

Villages Cut Off.

RAILWAYS AT A STANDSTILL.

WIDESPREAD DEVASTATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The sudden melting of the snow in Germany has caused disastrous floods. Many villages are cut off, bridges have collapsed, and the railways are at a standstill. There has been much loss of life. The Rhine is steadily rising, and it is expected that the floods will become worse.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Hitherto 38 persons are known to have perished in the floods in Germany.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Widespread devastation has been caused by the floods in Germany. The list of fatalities is growing.

The Rivers Rhine, Elbe, Main and Oder are still rising. The situation at Dresden is most precarious. Hugeicefloes are sweeping past the town and crashing into the bridges. Leipzig and Frankfort are partially flooded.

The River Police at Cologne have been stationed at intervals on steamers to render assistance.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Important Appeal Rejected.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The appeal of the educated Indian, Randeria, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for re-entering the Transvaal after deportation, has been dismissed.

Randeria argued that he was a resident, but the Court held that a man who had once been deported could not be called a resident.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

In view of the judgment in the Randeria case, the deportation of 28 prominent Indians has been ordered.

Mr. Chetty, Chairman of the British Indian Association, has been arrested on the ground that he is not registered.

UPROAR IN THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

Fight over Language Question.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

A noisy demonstration in the Austrian Reichsrath, over the Bohemian language question, culminated in Government closing the session to-day, amid a scene of indescribable uproar. The Bourse is depressed.

TRADE UNIONS AND PAID M. P.'s.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Two more Trade Unions have been prohibited from making Parliamentary levies by the judgments following the decision of the Court of Appeal.

TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Revolutionaries Repulsed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

A telegram, received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz, states that the Revolutionaries have sustained 100 casualties in a fight with Samed Khan's horsemen.

JAPANESE SCHOOLS BILL.

Californian Legislature Postpones Action.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The Governor of California, in a message to the Legislature, asks it to reconsider the Japanese Schools Bill, which is an unfriendly act to Japan. The Legislature has decided to postpone action until February 10.

ANOTHER MARATHON RACE.

Shrubb Beaten.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

In a Marathon Race at New York, Longboat beat Shrubb after the latter had been eight laps ahead at the twenty-first lap. Shrubb then became distressed and walked, while Longboat sprinted in an astounding manner and drew level at the twenty-fifth lap. Shrubb afterwards collapsed.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Wales Beats Scotland.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

International Rugby Football Match this afternoon, Wales beat Scotland by three.

INDIA LOAN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

... quoted at three-six-

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Important and Grave Matters.

MEMBERS WARNED TO BE READY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 7.

Mr. Asquith, in his usual notification of the meeting of Parliament, warns his supporters to be in their places as matters of grave and urgent importance will immediately arise.

LIBERALS AND THE NAVY.

Dissensions Expected.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Liberals are becoming increasingly impatient at the prospect of Naval expenditure. The Conservative papers remind Mr. Asquith of his promise that the Two-Power Standard shall be maintained.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Winston Churchill's Views.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Newcastle last night, said that the General Election was already on the horizon, with a fiscal policy as the foremost issue.

THE KING'S VISIT TO BERLIN

Imposing Military Display.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Crowds are pouring into Berlin in anticipation of King Edward's visit, and fancy prices are being paid for seats. The Kaiser has ordered a most imposing Military display.

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME."

Great Effect on Enlisting.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The wave of militarism resulting from the production of "An Englishman's Home" is unabated. The London Scottish made a recruiting march through London yesterday when large crowds gave them an enthusiastic welcome.

Lord Lucas, in a speech in London, last night, said the Territorial Forces were now recruiting from two hundred to three hundred daily. He was confident that the full complement would be attained.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCES.

Alliance Assurance Co.'s Patriotism.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

A War Office Communique states that the Alliance Assurance Company has resolved that all clerks entering their service after March 1st shall be required to join the Territorial Forces, the Company allowing the necessary leave on full pay. The Company will also endeavour to induce existing clerks to join.

Mr. Haldane has expressed to the Directors his high appreciation of their patriotism, and hopes that many will follow their example.

THE KAISER AND PRINCE VON BULOW.

Notable Visit.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The Kaiser to-day, for the first time since the publication of the "Daily Telegraph" interview, called at the Chancellor's Palace.

DECREASING TRADE RETURNS.

Falling off in Shipbuilding.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The Trade Returns for January show decreases of £2,852,020 in Imports and of £5,602,721 in Exports. The decreases in Exports are principally in iron, steel, and new ships, cotton—£2,671,007, and wool.

INSPECTING AUSTRALASIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Sir Charles Lucas, the Head of the Dominions' Department of the Colonial Office, in pursuance of instructions from the Earl of Crewe, starts in February for a prolonged tour in Australasia. He will be accompanied by Mr. A. A. Pearson, of the Colonial Office.

AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT.

Launched at Newport.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The American battleship of the "Dreadnought" type, the "Delaware" was launched at Newport News yesterday. The vessel has an armament of ten 12-inch guns.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 7.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. "Egypt" with the English Mails of 29th ultimo left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

Suggested Alteration to the Treaty.

TURKEY REJECTS PROPOSAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The Porte is adopting a stiff attitude, and has refused to assent to Austria's modifications of the Austro-Turkish Agreement. Turkey has met the Russian proposal for settlement with Bulgaria by a complicated counter-scheme.

MULTAN'S RAIDING GANG.

Composed Chiefly of Shinwaris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 6.

It may be noted, as a significant fact, that not a single Zakka Khel was in the gang of Multan, when it was broken up and its leader killed. This would go to prove that the Zakkas have kept their promise to discourage raiding by members of their clan.

Multan seems to have relied mostly upon the Shinwaris for his recruits, though he was not above taking outlaws of any tribe who came forward to join him. His death should have a wholesome effect upon the minor leaders of such raiding gangs as still remain.

Among the Shinwaris captured when Multan was killed, is Sabig Ali, the man who shot Major Coape Smith in the Khyber during the frontier operations of last spring.

AMIR'S CUSTOMS REVENUES.

Decline in Trade with Afghanistan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 6.

Reports from Afghanistan show that there has been a marked decline in the trade generally during the past year. The Amir's customs revenues have been seriously affected in consequence.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA.

Tanks for Irrigation Purposes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 6.

The Maharaja Scindia has recently sanctioned the construction of twelve tanks for irrigation purposes at an approximate cost of Rs. 3,28,000. They will vary in size from 10 to 254 million cubic feet. The system of canal distributaries will be afterwards created.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Current Famine Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

The United Provinces Famine Report for the first week of January shows that 11,376 persons were in receipt of relief in the district of Mirzapur and the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, 8,834 being on works.

The weather report for the week shows that rain had fallen in all districts, except Mainpuri, Unao, Jalaun and Jhansi; and though generally light, had benfitted the standing crops. More rain was, however, urgently needed in Fyzabad, Hardoi, Kheri, Jainpur, and Basti.

JARRAH WOOD.

Extended Use by Railways.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

Jarrah wood is becoming an increasingly serious competitor in the supply of timber for Indian railway purposes.

A Press notice to-day announces that, out of 75,000 broad-gauge sleepers required for the Eastern Bengal State Railway by the end of May next, 20,000 will be of "Jarrah" from Messrs. Millars Karri and Jarrah Co., and the remainder of "Sal" will be supplied by Messrs. B. Borrooah, Dr. S. N. Roy and Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., respectively.

CAPTAIN MUNRO, I.M.S.

Motor-Car Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

Captain Munro, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Serampore, met with a nasty accident last night, being thrown heavily from a motor-car, which collided with a lamp-post while entering the Serampore Station to catch the train for Calcutta.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.

Expert Opinion to be Sought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

A telegram dated Vizagapatam, 6th February, states:—"In his reply to a address from the Vizagapatam Municipality to-night, Sir Arthur Lawley said that the question of the development of the capabilities of the Vizagapatam harbour was about to be investigated by an expert from Home. The Madras Government had urged the Government of India to put its case as strongly as possible to the Secretary of State, but there was bound to be delay in the investigation and carrying out of a scheme of such magnitude."

COUNCILS REFORM SCHEME.

All-India Moslem League.

MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 7.

An important representation has been made to the Viceroy by the All-India Moslem League expressing Moslem views on the Reform Scheme.

The memorial formulates definitely the ideas expressed at the League meetings and by representativo Mahomedans in England and India, for the effective representation of Mussalman views on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

It is suggested that the denominational element must be carried from the base, the first voting, up to the intermediary agency electoral colleges, but that it need not be applied to representatives chosen for Legislative Councils, and that colleges being denominational, may, if they chose, elect representatives of any community. It is also contended that representation based purely upon numerical strength would be most unfair to the Moslem community.

With regard to Executive Councils the League does not contend at present for a separate representation of Mahomedans on Provincial Councils, but it appeals once more for a Mahomedan seat on the Viceroy's Council, suggesting the enlargement of the Council to 7 and the creation of a Minister for Education.

PROCLAMATION DAY CONCESSIONS.

Applicable to British Service Officers.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION INCLUDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

A special Indian Army circular states, with reference to the Proclamation Day concessions that (1) the issue of firewood is to be made under regimental arrangements, the wood to be unsplit; (2) that the increased rates of pay for captains and subalterns will apply also to the British Service Officerson the Staff and in the Supply and Transport Corps, when holding appointments which carry the Indian Army rates of pay; and (3) that exchange compensation allowance will continue to be admissible on the enhanced rates of pay and staff pay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 5.—Lieut. Fairburn, W. Rdg. Regt., from Amballa.
Capt. Wardell, S. and T. Corps, from Meerut,
Lieut. Waring, R.G.A., from Ambala.
Capt. Hay, R.F.A., from Meerut.
Lieut. Young, R.E., from Dera Ismail Khan,
Capt. Pipe, Ord. Dept., from Dum Dum.
Lieut. Lamb, 10th Lancers, from Jullunder.
Lieut. Wilcox, 17th Cav., from Bannu.
Lieut. Branson, R.F.A., from Mirzapur.
Lieut. Henry, Cav., from Allahabad.
Lieut. Pearse, 4th Cav., from Dacca.
Nursing Sister Quinn, Q.A.M.N.S., from Allahabad.
2nd-Lieut. Campbell, Cameronians, from England.
Br.-Genl. Bond, D.G.M.W., from Aden.
Major Annesbury, S. and T. C., from England.
Lieut. Palmer, 21st Punjabis, from England.
Lieut. Monteath, 105th Mahrattas, from Ahmednagar.
Lieut. White, 126th Battn., from Quetta.
Capt. Prichard, 24th Regt., from Quetta.
Capt. Gale, Remount, from Ahmednagar.
Lieut. Scott, 2nd Lancers, from Saugor.
Capt. Orr, Lincolns Regt., from Poona.
Lieut. Thornhill, 24th Punjabis, from Saugor.
Capt. Turner, R.A.M.C., from Jettlepur.
Major Fordyce, S. and T. Corps, from Amballa.
Lieut. Moore, 138th Baluchis, from Poona.

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY 5.—Capt. Orr, Lincolns Regt., to Poona.
Capt. Perrin, 87th Punjabis, to Jhansi.
Lieut. Morrison, R.A., to Madras,
Lieut. Gibbon, R.F.A., to Jubbulpore.
Lieut. Brandell, R.G.A., to Aden.
Lieut. Glenston, 11th Rajputs, to Fyzabad.
Lieut. Brownson, R.F.A., to Mirzapur.
Capt. Watters, 22nd Punjabis, to Australia.
Capt. Wardell, S. and T. Corps, to Meerut.
2nd-Lieut. Campbell, Cameronians, to Cawnpore.
Br.-Genls. Bond, D.G.M.W., to Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUAY 6,

Captain White, 8th Gurkhas, is transferred to the permanent half pay list.

Lieutenant E. Carpendale, 36th Horse, is transfered to the 43rd infantry.

Lieutentant Gregson, R. F. A., is appointed Assistant Inspector, Woolwich.

General Wolfe Murray, Commanding Secunderabad, proceeds on two months' leave, the next Senior Officer in the Secunderabad Command officiating.

Colonel Egerton, 5th Cavalry, is appointed Commandant, Corps of Guides, vice Younghusband, promoted to Fyzebad.

Brigade-Major Annesley, Bangalore Cavalry Brigade, is appointed D. A. A.-G., Secunderabad Division.

Colonel L. H. Reid succeeds Colonel Thomson next April as Judge Advocate-General in India.

THE BAIRA RIOT CASE.

Further House Searching.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

The house at Dacca of Dinesh Baboo Zamindar was searched by the police yesterday on a charge of harbouring an alleged offender in the Baira riot case.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Falling off in Telegrams.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

So far as can be at present estimated, there was a falling off in the actual number of telegrams received in several of the largest stations in India during January.

This probably is as much due to the slackness of trade as to the change in the Inland Telegraph Tariff.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

Night Attack on Chinchvad and Shelavardi Posts.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 5.

Further details are now to hand with regard to the operations of the 3rd and 4th of February, which culminated in the capture of No. 2 Brigade by the Khedite Army.

At 7-30 a.m. on the 3rd February the 1st Brigade left their bivouac at Shelavardi and commenced their advance on Telegaon, while the 3rd Brigade received orders to march on Mamurdi—a village about one and-a-half miles due west of Shelavardi—at the same hour.

The 1st Brigade soon gained touch with the Khedites who were occupying a hill south-east of Shelavardi. A hot skirmish resulted and the enemy who were not in strong numbers retired upon a hill immediately in rear of their former position. Here the enemy's infantry were reported in force and as considerable resistance seemed likely, one regiment from the 3rd Brigade was ordered to work round the flank of the hill in conjunction with the main attack, while a heavy artillery fire was opened by every available gun. This caused the Khedite force to retire, which they did in an orderly manner taking up a succession of defensive positions. On a wide topped hill, some two miles south of the Telegaon Ridge, they made a determined stand, resisting every effort of both Brigades to dislodge them, and when at last the attackers had begun to make headway the Khedite Infantry made a sudden counter-attack. So determined was their ouslaught that they completely overran four companies of the 123rd Rifles who were practically wiped out, while the Worcester Regiment was very severely handled. At this point, however, they were brought to a standstill by the Artillery, who, opening a heavy fire at decisive range, drove them back in confusion. No further advance however was deemed possible and the British Commander decided to encamp on the ground he was holding. It was now decided to make a night march and if possible surround the enemy in his present position. Accordingly at 10 p.m., the 3rd Brigade, marching due west, crossed the hills south of Khadkala soon after midnight, while the 1st Brigade made a shorter detour crossing the hills east of Telegaon. The 2nd Brigade which was in bivouac close to Khadkala was ordered to co-operate next morning. It is probable that if the Khedite Army had elected to hold on to the position they had so gallantly held on the previous day, this night march would have proved their undoing. The Khedite Commander, however, was not to be caught napping. He too had contemplated a night march, not against his former opponents indeed, but against the 2nd Brigade who were still more or less isolated from the rest of the force How he succeeded in this daring move has been already reported, the effects of which are hardly yet realised. It has at any rate become necessary for the O. C. 6th Division to call up one of the Brigades of the 1st Division from before Chakan to his assistance. It is hoped that better news will shortly come to hand. There is no doubt that a general attack will be made this morning.

Last night the posts at Chinchvad and Shelavardi were both attacked, and both succeeded in repelling the enemy with considerable loss. Chinchvad is held by detachments from the Poona Volunteer Rifles, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and a section of the Sappers and Miners. The attack commenced at 10-45 p. m., when fire was suddenly opened at close range upon the block-houses guarding the north and east sides of the camp and also upon the post in the Railway Station. Two minutes was sufficient for the whole of the garrison to fall in and the alarm posts were immediately manned. At one time the enemy charged close up to the advanced line of defenders, but were received by such a hot rifle fire, supported by the guns of the Bombay Artillery firing case, that they were compelled to fall back as quickly as they had come. After this, firing continued for some time, till the attackers, seeing that there was no chance of success, drew off in a north-easterly direction. It was presumably this force which afterwards attacked Shelarvadi post in the early hours of the morning. Here they appear to have met with no better success. In this post much labour has been expended in putting up adequate defence works, and it is unlikely that any force without guns will be able to create much of an impression.

News of the battle now in progress around Khadkala is eagerly awaited. Much depends on the success or otherwise of the British attack. Should the latter receive another reverse it is extremely probable that the neighbouring States, who are now in a wavering condition, will throw in their lot with the Khedites. If this should happen grave fears are expressed for the safety of the British force a retirement will be inevitable, unless the 1st and 2nd Divisions can complete the subjugation of the force around Chakan and be brought up to the aid of their comrades of the 6th Division.

LUCKNOW DIVISIONAL MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 7.

Manœuvres of the Lucknow Division open on the 9th instant in the neighbourhood of Mirzapore in which about ten thousand troops from the Lucknow, Fyzabad and Allahabad brigades will take part. The Manœuvres will be commanded by Major-General Selater, C.B. Commanding Lucknow Division, with Generals Bell, Davison and Keir as Brigade Commanders.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Chief of the Staff, and General Sir J. Woodhouse, Commanding Northern Army, will also be present.

The Factory Bill and the Inventions and Designs Bill are now unlikely to be introduced this cold weather.

THE KOLHAPUR PLACARD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 6.

Mr. Baptista continued his address to-day and urged that mere writing of bomb placards and putting them up is not inciting. He also said that the method in the placard is not good for making bombs and that being the case there is no instigation. There is no evidence that the formula is good and that the formula would not incite anyone to make bombs as the degree of temperature is not mentioned. He reads the formula and said it is incomplete. At the most this was a mischievous trick and it was astounding that the inference suggested should be that these are incitements to kill. "Desperate men wanted," meant only asking whether there are any desperate men? "Nelson's Penal Code 185" Most of the Europeans in Kolhapur are missionaries who are respected by everyone. So there could be no incitement to murder Europeans in the State of Kolhapur. There was no excitement in Kolhapur. Europeans were no doubt frightened, and justifiably so, but the natives were not at all alarmed. Everyone wished the Bengal outrages had not occurred. Mr. Baptista said we must be quite candid and say no one had any sympathy with the criminals. As the placards were admittedly sent to the police it was clear they were not meant to incite the police, so, the other placards could not be incitements either. If these placards could be held to be incitements to murder, no one would be safe. The next point was that no person was instigated, a person may be either a juridical person, or a human being. He referred to section 117 Criminal Procedure Code and said the next person is who is to be murdered? "Europeans and others." This refers to everyone. This words 'Take Vengeance' are in different ink. He dealt with the writings and said they are all muddled. The confessions do not implicate the confessors. Mr. Baptista closed his speech in five hours' duration at 1-45.

Mr. Kincaid then summed up briefly to the assessors. He said they must be very tired of the case and he would sum up as briefly as possible. He said the two questions were: (1) Did the accused or any of them post the placards? (2) If so was it an offence? The value of the confessions before Mr. Dilwar and Mr. Gatge, although strictly speaking admissible, were deserving of no attention. The evidence of Ghorpade as to seeing Nos. 2, 3, and 4. putting up the placards, was however very valuable corroboration. Balvir had written in a violent style. No. 1 said that all accused are guilty in the matter of preparing and posting placards. No. 2 said 1 to 6 are guilty of writing and 7 and 8 not guilty. No. 2 said Nos. 2 3 and 4 are guilty of posting. The case was adjourned till Tuesday for judgment.

TO ENGLAND ON A YACHT.

Mr. Scovell's Departure.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Commodore of the Bombay Yacht Club, left Bombay on Sunday afternoon, intending to sail Home on his yacht the Muriel. He was entertained on Saturday night by the sailing members of the Club and set sail at 1-30 next afternoon, the whole of the Club yachts escorting him to some distance beyond the pilot schooner in the outer harbour. As the yacht passed the flagship H. M. S. Hyacinth, all hands were piped on deck and gave three cheers for the Muriel and her owner, the Admiral's Band playing "Home Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Scovell is accompanied by a friend, Mr. Gibson, and an engineer, with a crew of eight lascars, and we may hope to hear of his safe arrival at Aden in about twelve days' time.

Our yachting correspondent writes:—"The Muriel is a schooner of 113 tons Thames measurement, built, after designs by Fife, at Bombay—and fitted with two auxiliary motors driving twin screws. Perhaps to the average reader the announcement above may not seem very interesting, but to Mr. Scovell's many friends in India and to all those whose love of our Island Home is supplemented by a love for the seas which surround us, it is an item of news which, we think, will call forth interest mingled with enthusiasm. We are all more or less accustomed to crossing deep water in the excellently fitted and commodious liners of the Peninsular and Oriental and other Eastern Traders, but how very few of us have undertaken or would dream of undertaking a voyage of over 6,000 miles in a craft of an overall length of but 100 feet.

Those of us who an 'all fair' with vessels know what an amount of thought, calculation and care goes to the fitting out and provisioning of a modern liner, but we also know that this is done on the departmental system, the Marine Superintendent's department, the Superintending Engineer's department and the Pursers or Stores department.

Again, with a modern liner the length of a voyage can, barring accidents, be calculated to a nicety, and stores and provisions arranged accordingly, with a recognised overplus for delays, etc. What must the work be when it all lies on the shoulders of one, when the length of the voyage is really an incalculable figure—except for mere estimate—and the wide ocean does not possess handy storehouses 'en route' from which to replenish supplies, except in the tracks of the great liners. From the laying of the keel, the driving of the first bolt, through the building, the launching, the fitting out, the rigging, the supplying of stores, oil and water, the Muriel has been under Mr. Scovell's own eye, and every detail has been thought out and worked out by him, and if good construction and sound navigation and seamanship go for aught, the Muriel should make a safe and speedy voyage home, provided always that winds are favourable and the goddess of fortune holds her guiding star aloft. When good-byes were said, with a lingering wish here and there that we were sailing in company, the Muriel got under weigh and proceeded down the harbour to the influence of freshening breeze from West by North, several of the yachts in harbour escorted her: a B class boat sailed a little in company, three of the Tomtits—Maud, Tapwing and Sitara—carried on to the Prongs, while the Eileen IV and Sapphire did convoy out to sea, disappearing in the distance. The P. and O. launch Ranee and a motor boat came out also, to say farewell. As the Muriel came abreast of H. M. S. Hyacinth the men were mustered on the forecastle of the cruiser, a stentorian voice shouted through a megaphone "Three cheers for the Commodore of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club"—then the awning overhead rocked and swayed as a true British cheer rent the air. The Band of the cruiser played "Home Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne," and the Muriel put to sea, with a following breeze of good wishes which should certainly do somthing to help her on her way.

All going well, she should make Aden about the 21st instant, Suez 10th March, Gibraltar 12th April, and Home about the end of that month.

Our readers will echo my sentiments when I wish Mr. Scovell, his two friends Messrs. Gibson and Fletcher who sail with him, and the native crew, good health, good weather, and a safe and speedy passage.

LEES-SMITH, SOCIAL REFORMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Few minor things are more irritating to the normal adult mind than pedagogism out of school. Some of us remember, most of us pretend to remember, our school-days with unalloyed pleasure. But I doubt whether any healthy schoolboy ever gets his masters, those at least who made any impression on him, into proper focus again. There is a natural antagonism between boy and master, which even at that impressionable period, when the master is hedged about with awe and divinity, lends him in the boy's eye a touch of something inhuman, dangerous, even a little offensive. Just as it always comes upon you with a shock of disillusionment to meet in after life, the Hero of your schooldays, and to find that he is not seven feet high, four feet wide, and endowed with all the virtues, so when the grown man meets those who were his school teachers, he shrinks away with an uneasy sense of having been grossly imposed upon. As by that time the master is usually an old, old man, and verging on senility, it is never possible quite to readjust the balance, and explain to him, when the force of habit impels him once again to assume conversational cap and gown, precisely what you think of him. A certain donnishness is inseparable again from cloistered University seclusion, and long years, spent in imparting the rudiments of education, in the larger sense, to callow undergraduates. The flower of an Oxford or Cambridge Common room, rudely transplanted and so flung into the cold storm swept arena of real life, almost invariably, for a year or two at least excites a vague wonder, and some distrust of merely academic qualifications. But upon these gentle virginal intellects of the Universities, by which of course I mean Oxford and Cambridge, there usually sits a special and conciliating grace, the fine aroma of the rarely refined atmosphere, in which they have been reared. The case is altogether different with the bruisers and thrusters of the large colleges of London, Edinburgh or Dublin.

While we feel a vague but always a kindly compassion for the Oxford or Cambridge Don, groping his childlike way about the unfamiliar streets and slums of his new environment; while we willingly condone much that is too donnish in his attitude towards the strange grown-up things which jostle him on every side, the rough men, and the stranger and fearfuller women, for the sake of his gracious culture and ancient wisdom, we are not drawn by any of these charms to the arrogant product of the board schools and modern colleges. The omniscient young scientist who has steeped himself prodigiously in "Stinks," who vaunts himself brazenly on the superiority of "modern" education, the oracle of commercial classes, emerging in full panoply from London "University" affronts us too deeply by the implied if not openly declared insolence of his assault, with his war-whoop of "Ni Dieu ni maitre," to permit us to show any indulgence to his defects. These purely general reflections have been called forth, I need perhaps hardly say, by Mr. Lees-Smith's silly and impertinent letter, which appeared in your columns yesterday. Silly, because if his real object is to promote better relations between the races (and not as I strongly suspect to advertise his Superiority, and call attention to himself and his "work"), he could not have chosen a worse way: impertinent, because without a single qualification, he presumes to instruct his countrymen in India upon a subject with which they are as familiar, as he is ignorant. I do not really know whether Mr. Smith is a professor of London; I know nothing whatever about him. I conjecture that he is not a professor of either of the Universities. I found that conjecture solely upon the internal evidence his letter affords. And for the credit of the Universities, I hope I am right. He is evidently proud of this extraordinarily tactless and foolish manifesto. It seems to have been communicated, like a King's proclamation to the press at large. Professor Smith has come among us. His eagle eye has roved for, may be a month over the social field; he has seen more in that short time than an ordinarily gifted man would see in twenty years. That is his certificate. And out of his overburdened heart he has spoken "Bos locutus est."—I, Professor Smith, have weighed you Anglo-Indian men and women in the balance, and found you sadly wanting. And therefore upon being essentially modern, and keenly alive to the advantages of being prominently before the public, our Professor indites his truculent, mischievous letter, aggravated, I may incidentally point out to him, before he returns to instruct his proper flock by the most hideous split infinitives.

Mr. Smith's indictment contains two leading counts. He charges Englishmen in India with setting themselves in opposition to the spirit of the King's proclamation by refusing to admit Indians to their peculiarly English Clubs. And he accuses them of violating that spirit again, by their habitual conduct in Railway trains. He claims authority to speak on this ground. He says that his work in India has brought him into intimate connexion with the natives, and has given him superior facilities for gauging their sentiments. To this I reply bluntly:—I do not believe you Mr. Smith; I do not mean to be uncivil, but since you are accusing me along with my countrymen, I have a perfect right to demand that you shall substantiate every one of your assertions. And I begin by challenging you to say in what way you seriously think your work has given you larger opportunities of studying the social problem in this country, than the work of any official, or merchant, who has resided in it for three times as many years as you have worked. Assuming in your favour that you can justify your claim against the large majority of your fellow-countrymen and countrywomen out here, to have accumulated more information in a month than they, let us say, in ten years, let me point out that in touching the thorny question of admitting Indians to English clubs, you are talking of what you do not understand and are therefore necessarily talking nonsense.

Hundreds of us, who are as sincere as Mr. Smith in desiring to promote friendly relations between the races; hundreds of us who have studied, at least as anxiously as Mr. Smith, the best ways of developing a sympathetic understanding of each other on the part of Englishman and Indian, have been confronted with this social problem. It is not necessary to go at length into all its complexities. I am not now going to argue with Mr. Smith; I am telling him. Relatively to all experienced dwellers in India, he knows as little of this subject as a bright eight-year-old child. I presume that he would not seriously argue the tariff problem with an eight-year-old child. He would say:—"My Herman, I know a great deal about this; you know nothing. I will instruct you, and do you listen attentively, and if you can, reverently." If the child answered:—"Sir, I assure you I have read the first page of the first primer on Political Economy, and am therefore quite competent to discuss the matter with you," I fancy Mr. Smith would have recourse to another argument, which has done conviction for the time being to generations of recalcitrant school-boys.

Without therefore taking Professor Smith out of his depth, it will be enough to meet him by analogies which he can understand. These, like all analogies, are apt to be misleading. But he must take my assurance that whatever difficulties exist in the way of throwing open [illegible]

clubs indiscriminately, in England, are intensified an hundredfold in this country. Does Mr. Smith suppose that a Bishop would have much chance of election to the Army and Navy? Does not Mr. Smith realize that the essence of a club is to be select? Can he not dimly discern, after all his "work" out here, and his profound researches into native character, and native habits, that it is not only necessary, but desirable for Englishmen to keep their special clubs to themselves? Is he aware that there are other clubs, in some of which Englishmen and Indians can and do meet on common ground? Is he aware that there are clubs into which it would be difficult if not impossible for an Englishman to gain admittance? Surely it is offensive and, in the present state of affairs, mischievous to declare that any insult is meant or given to our Native friends because English men and women like to reserve a club to themselves. The fusion of East and West has not yet reached the point where unrestricted social intercourse of the kind indispensable to satisfactory club life is possible. We, the men who know, are doing all we can by indirect ways to bring about a better understanding, more sympathetic relations. A cocksure firebrand, like Mr. Smith, imported as I understand, to deliver lectures on commercial education, must needs rush into print, with the usual gabble about the King's proclamation, the usual tawdry sentiments with which the less intelligent Indian agitators have damaged their cause, to undo in five minutes what it has taken years to do. His childish ebullition would not deserve notice, but for the fact that he is here under special patronage. People may think that he is a great man, a great thinker, a true representative of what is best in England. And so they may attach altogether undue importance to his accusations. It is safe to say that in reality he is none of these things. He may be a clever man in his own small way; but as a representative man, judged by this excursion into the field of Social problems, he represents nothing but the stupidest kind of English ignorance. The attention paid to his lectures, the distinguished auspices under which they have been given, have plainly thrown him off his balance. Let him remember the wise advice of the old poet: "Ne sutor ultra crepidam." It is easy to note in him the symptoms of incipient megalomania. Why should he imagine, that he, after staying here a few weeks, is better fitted to judge of these delicate questions, than the hundreds and hundreds of Englishmen who have been revolving them for years? Only the pachydermatous conceit which encases the born pedagogue can explain his attitude in this matter. He has indeed himself, as all of his kidney do, with the mantle of self righteousness, and flaunts it with smug complacency. I wish he and his kind would try to realise that his countrymen out here are actuated by quite as high principles; also that they are guided by much fuller knowledge.

I have little time left to deal with the second count of his indictment. But again I must take leave to doubt. Nothing is easier than to excite prejudice by vague and sweeping assertions. Very effective is the pose of the man, who could an he would a tale unfold. Let him unfold it. I challenge Mr. Smith to give us one single instance, with names, place and date, of the horrific experiences he has had in railway trains. When he has done that we shall be in a better position to judge rightly whether his grievance is genuine. Speaking for myself I have had nearly thirty years' experience of this country. I expect I have travelled a mile for every inch that Mr. Smith has travelled in Indian trains. And I could not, if put upon oath, recall a single episode, coming under my personal observation, which would warrant me in using the hysterical language in which it pleases Mr. Smith to indulge. I should like him to tell us where he has been travelling in the intervals of his lectures. Above all I want a few facts from him. My own experience has taught me that railway travelling in this as in most other countries, has its disagreeable side. It brings out in a peculiar degree the native selfishness of man. But I have suffered more on the Continent in a month from the aggressiveness of travellers, than in India in a year. I may have been as exceptionally fortunate in this country as Mr. Smith makes himself out to have been unfortunate. But I cannot help thinking that he was bent on making out his case, and has therefore wrested and distorted everything remotely like evidence to support it. If I wrong him in this, I tender my apology in advance. He has only himself to thank. It is hardly likely that men who really know the conditions of life in India are going to accept sweeping assertions, which contradict their own ripe experience, without insisting upon some sort of verification.

I have now done with Professor Lees-Smith. And if he is not too young to take a word of advice, I would most strongly recommend him to confine himself during the remainder of his stay in India to the work he was brought out to do. Granting him the best intentions, his methods are such that he can only do harm if he persists in emulating the typical globe trotter, and dogmatizing on peculiarly Indian problems, without the most elementary knowledge of all the factors and conditions that have to be weighed and allowed for.—Yours, &c.

E.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If Professor Lees-Smith had continued to confine himself to lectures on commercial education and other subjects of that class, the general public would have cared, perhaps to regard him as a benefactor; but as he has, on a five-minute acquaintance with India, gone out of his way most gratuitously to express himself on inter-social relations between Europeans and Natives, of which he apparently knows nothing, he discounts himself. It is much to be deplored that these birds of passage, having no responsibility for their statements, personal or otherwise, should be allowed to deliver themselves of invective criticism, basing the conclusions their minds have formed on a singular incident—an experience of only one incident, and that connected with railway travelling, when, all the world over, the most selfish and inconsiderate attributes of nature assert themselves in conserving one's personal comfort and convenience, to the exclusion, if need be, of that of everyone else. I regard such criticism as being of a mischievous character, however piffling it may be, because there is a class of Natives—particularly Hindus—who collect all this trash and use it as the impartial views of European visitors who are eye-witnesses of what they relate. And the stuff goes down the throats of those who know no better, and creates an anti-European prejudice and sympathy for the so-called down-trodden Native.

To those who, by association, know India and the people, the Native of to-day is a very different personality compared with what he was, to my knowledge, forty years ago. Then, he did not regard himself as an equal, but assumed a deferential manner in the presence of Europeans. Then, he would make way in the streets of Presidency towns for Europeans—even an European child—while in the mofussil, he would move aside and stand in respectful salutation until the European passed him. Now the Native is contemptuous and offensive: the ordinary etiquette of the road is not observed by him—they don't know it: they brush past, either through ignorance or intention, and behave in a manner that anywhere else than in India would be resented, and the offender taken to task. Even the European coolie maintains his right of equality with the European, and as for the insolent Hindu—the "failed matriculate" class particularly—the only remedy for such as these should be a whipping—nothing more serious. I refer specially to the coolie—whose rights as a citizen are admitted to be co-equal with those of the European—only to shew that he, at least, has an innate consciousness of his equality with the ruling race; and this being so, to what other cause can such a feeling of assurance be ascribed than the toleration of Europeans, official or non-official, whom he has learnt to regard as persons who are in no way superior to himself. So that the result as it may be seen exhibited in the public streets to-day is that in practice the Native is at no disadvantage—in the streets, in the Law Courts or elsewhere. Query—Would a similar status of equality, combined with absolutely co-equal rights of citizenship, be conceded by any other Nation under the Sun? Would the enormities of the Mutiny have been forgotten by any other Nation?

Then again, what was the status of the Hindu under the Moghul dominion—the dominion of fellow-country men of the same clime and colour? The Hindu was a mere serf, with nothing to sustain the right of his existence than his sophistry and subserviency. He had then to verily grovel before a Mahomedan, and regarded it as a privilege to be allowed to live—this notwithstanding that the Hindu population of India compared with the Mahomedan population is as four to one! The Moghul yoke kept them in their place: it is the relaxation—all too soon—of that grip, as well as of the corrective lash, that has turned the head of the "mild Hindu" and we find him to-day vociferating on his claims to all kinds of things that he never before possessed, nor hoped to possess. By all means, let him have everything to which he is entitled—the Viceroyalty included; but let him prove his right of expectancy or reversion to the positions to which he aspires, which it is only fair to expect of him, in place of a lot of babble and bluster, exhaling the misconceptions of a mind full of unhealthy aspirations and giving vent to claims that are unsupported by any right—inherent or acquired. The fact is that the Government made a mistake initially in conceding as much as it has done, on the principle of engendering loyalty in the hearts of the people, instead of exacting it at the point of the sword, which has proved a disastrous failure; and if it were necessary to prove this otherwise than from history, I would point to the "cult of the bomb," which is the Hindu programme of the present day. After all, it is the power of the sword alone that maintains the British power in India; and at the risk of being regarded as dogmatic, I aver that the sword, and only the sword, is the power between the rulers and the ruled.

The fact is that the appetite of the people of India has grown with the palatable dishes that have been served up to them; and now, they seek high class viands and delicacies by way of dessert that never formed any part of the menu of their existence. President Roosevelt's utterances—the leading Republican of the day—on the government of India should be read by the Natives as a fair indication—the reflection of an absolutely impartial and disinterested mind—of what their status would have been under a Republican Government; and from his statement may be gauged what the status of the Native would have been under any other of the European Powers—autocratic or even democratic—in the latter category, a democracy that is born of the people of the nations who indulge in its principles would find no liberality of toleration for aliens so far as "possession" prevailed; and if India were in the dominion of any of these nations, the conquered would be regarded as aliens, and not the conquerors.

Another example of impudence is found to-day in the Lee-Warner incident. Fifty years ago an assault on an European—and in his own land—would not have entered the mind of the "mild Hindu." To-day he is arrogant, impudent, and aggressive—even outside his country: indeed, the situation has changed so entirely and so thoroughly that now the Native has become the aggressor! And all this is due, I say, to Leadenhall Street influence, instead of an essentially Indo-European influence, controlled by the Indian Administration, acquired and begotten of direct association with the people of the country. Lord Morley's reforms comprise an admirable expression of British toleration and of the spirit of justice—however misplaced—that is so strong a principle of British dominion; but the wisdom of the measures inaugurated remains a doubtful quantity. In my opinion, the mistake that has been made will yet so manifest itself that the repression of the evils that will assuredly flow from it, will make the remedy that will have to be employed worse than the disease—it will have to be both aggressive and retrogressive. And in this view I am sure that a large number of well-informed Native gentleman will agree. The cry for place and pay does not come from the 300 millions of India: it is located amongst the few who have their own axes to grind, to whom the people 'qua' people is not of the least consideration. All that these few want is personal status, and the hollowness of their right to such status would soon be laid bare if it were possible to enfranchise the whole population of India, when it would be found that the Native orators of to-day are strangers to the masses of India, and that they assert what the people not only do not ask for, but do not understand.

Assuming, however, that the inclusion of Natives in the administration of India is a measure that is calculated to be beneficial to the country, the policy of allowing Hindus to preponderate is a mistake. It is the Mahomedan population who have the right of such association in their favour, having regard to the fact that, in the first instance, every concession the British received originally as traders was obtained—not "vi et armis"—from the Mahomedan rulers and governors; and that finally it was that power that was suppressed, when the force of arms was employed by the East India Company to gain the supremacy, on which British suzerainty has lawfully supervened. We have nothing to thank the Hindu for, nor can we regard him as a fallen foe who was ever worthy of British steel. Keep him where the Mahomedan power placed him, and then he will be found to be a useful adjunct—may be a factor—in the progress of the country. To those who have had the opportunity of commingling with all classes, high or low, of the Natives of India—I claim a special privilege in this particular—Native gentlemen are found in an immeasurably larger proportion amongst Mahomedans than amongst Hindus: the former is reserved and dignified and will not place himself in the way of a rebuff, respecting his fellows as he expects to be and is respected; while the Hindu is blatant, obtrusive, and arrogant, assertive of any special advantage he thinks he possesses, and resorts to devices and practices to gain his ends which the Mahomedan would despise. Class for class, the balance of superiority is most conspicuously and abundantly in favour of the Mahomedan, which is ascribed by some to the circumstance that, like the European, his mind is influenced by the teachings of an inspired book of Divine Law. I do not, however, propose to assign causes for the difference: I state, from my personal experience, what I believe to be a fact. Anyhow, there is much that Mr. Lees-Smith has yet to learn by direct association before he undertakes to deliver himself of an opinion on matters affecting classes in India with whom he is apparently unacquainted. Trash of the kind he has written should be relegated to the W. P. B.

INDOPHILE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read an article in your esteemed paper of the 6th instant, headed "The Relations between English and Indian Gentlemen" from the pen of Professor H. B. Lees-Smith.

It is to be regretted that Professor Lees-Smith did not study his subject before rushing to the newspapers. He is quite welcome to talk of the "Preferential Tariff," but when he touches on the social life in India between Englishmen and Indian gentlemen, he gets hold of the bull by the wrong horn, hence he lays himself open to an answer, which I take upon myself to give. I must first inform you that I am not an Englishman nor do I hold any brief for that nation, but I think it is only fair to give credit where credit is due. We do not wait for Professor Lees-Smith to tell us about Englishmen's politeness or rudeness towards Indian gentlemen. Englishmen have proved themselves over all the world, to be most just, honest, polite, and humane. But their antipathy regarding club social mixing with Indian gentlemen is not without reason, which can be easily explained. Professor Lees-Smith wishes to know why Indian educated gentlemen are not admitted to clubs. In answer I would ask why educated English gentlemen are not admitted to an Indian zenana? Because the Indians regard their zenana as a sacred enclosure, and no one is permitted to enter except those entitled by right. Hence it applies, that the club is a sacred enclosure to its members who can only admit those who conduct themselves in proper manner; but it would be against Englishmen's refined feelings to admit a man to their club, who will all the time have his hand on his legs scratching. I do not go for a moment say that all Indians are that. No far from it, because there are many Indian educated gentlemen (specially amongst the Hindus) who are equally refined, as good as an Englishman and know how to conduct themselves. Such men are already in English Society, so much so that they even mix freely with English ladies. But when once you open the door of the clubs to Indians, where are you to draw the line? In India every rich Indian, whether educated or ignorant, claims to be treated with consideration and equality; therefore it is only fair and wise on the part of Englishmen to have this one distinction between the Indians and themselves. Why cannot the Indians have a club of their own as the Parsees have done?

Professor Lees-Smith has also put a question as to why Europeans object to travelling with Indians. He has put the question, and on the top of it has commanded the European to travel in reserved compartments. How absurd! I have been in India since 1865 and have travelled on Indian railways more than any European has done, and have seen hundreds of Indian gentlemen from time to time travelling with Englishmen and on the best terms of friendship. But the Englishman's antipathy comes in when an Indian gentleman enters the compartment with his household goods and chatties and the bathroom furniture, hooka (hubble-bubbe) and spittoon. On such occasions naturally the Englishman's objections come forward, because, after all, the compartment is meant for human dwelling only and not as a godown. And if Professor Lees-Smith is an Englishman he can tell us whether people are allowed to carry such things in their compartments in England or France. These are the points he should study before committing his subject to pen and paper.

Had Professor Lees-Smith touched on the Foreign Department and their bombasity towards Indian gentlemen, I would have bowed to him and agreed with him because he would have then been on the right tack. And the antipathy towards Indians would have been proved. I give you an instance from knowledge. A small Chief or great landowner calls on the Police officer, a lad of about 25 years of age; a chair is given to him in the verandah by the Sahib's peon for which Rs. 5 is obtained. The man sits there patiently and waits for the Sahib's pleasure. He would be contented to wait the whole day, as time is no object to him, but half an hour later he is summoned to the Sahib's presence and kept standing for 10 or 15 minutes while the Sahib, with his head bent on the table, is writing; but whether he is really writing or pretending to be writing remains to be seen. Then he lifts his head up from the table, and demands in a tone of one who has been imposed on: "What is it you want?" The man puts his hands together and in a humble tone replies: "I came to hear your honour's decision on that matter." "('Atchs') very well, I have no time now, but will send for you again." The man makes his salaam and leaves the room five rupees poorer, which he paid the peon or chaprassi for the chair. He goes out and complains to the Sahib's servants, by saying "Why did he send for me if he could not see me; he could have sent word 'I have no time to-day,' but he keeps me standing before his table, humiliates me in the eyes of my countrymen, or perhaps my subjects, then hunts me out like a dog." These are the points Professor Lees-Smith should expose and not the members of private clubs, because every club is the private property of its members.—Yours, etc.

A. L. BURRIE.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was a pity that Mrs. Macbeth's interesting address at the meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society, held last week, should have been spoiled by an unfavourable reference to Eurasian girls. Mrs. Macbeth doubtless would be the last person to stand in the way of any "poor" girl, whether European or Eurasian, to earn an honest living with, or without, the help and protection of the Girls' Friendly Society in this hustling City, or elsewhere, but her remarks at the meeting that the Eurasian girl is not suitable for this work, i. e., to be shop assistants or to be employed in offices, and that she is of too apathetic a nature, and will not learn or exert herself, look as if Mrs. Macbeth is, to say the least of it, a stranger to the City and to the community. Mrs. Macbeth may not be aware of the fact that there are numbers of Eurasian girls employed at the Government and Railway Telegraph Offices, the several departments of the G. I. P. Railway at the Victoria Terminus, the Printing Presses, Telephone Offices, Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Catchpole and Co., Parry Smith and Co., as well as in mercantile offices as clerks, typists and shorthand writers, and if these Eurasian girls are not suitable and fit for the work, they would not be there the second day. Mrs. Macbeth may not also be aware that all our European schools in and out of Bombay have been and are still "manned" by both European and Eurasian girls working daily with devotion and energy for a living. The Girls' Friendly Society was, doubtless, brought into existence to befriend and protect the interests of poor European and Eurasian girls, but remarks of this kind will do no good; still it may be taken for granted that Mrs Macbeth never intended to harm them in any way.

Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

THE Rev. R. Kilgour, of the Scotland Mission, Darjeeling, has been appointed to succeed the Rev. J. Sharp as Editor of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London.

FROM AN INDIAN TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—I would refer to the great calamity which has recently befallen India like a terrible thunderbolt. Sedition, followed by anarchism, in its most virulent form, now pervades throughout Bengal and Assam, and not only the English, our Rulers, but also we, the indigenous races of India, suffer by this diabolical movement. Yes, we do suffer, and suffer a great deal, for although this movement is confined among a comparatively small number, it prevails and weak-minded youths, who are misguided owners, yet are not we all one notes a rule landcategory of "natives of India" classified in the same always judged by the "India" and is not the whole rotten, perhaps only a part of it? An apple, which is a rotten one in a small portion of it, is rejected as being a bad apple, and so it is with us. We shall all be branded with the name of seditionist and anarchist, and unless we show ourselves worthy of the name of loyal servants of the Crown, we shall not be able to eradicate this stigma. We must act, and not quickly, as well as thoroughly, for we, who are proprietors of estates varying in size and value are in a very dangerous position, as we have not only our lives to think of but also our property. Therefore, if you will allow me to say in the words of Longfellow, "Let us then be up and doing", and let us work in unity, for is not unity strength? You will agree with me, I am sure, when I assert that there are three chief factors in India. There is first and foremost the class of Zemindars and traders. There is then the labourers and cultivators and lastly there is the soil. The soil is rightly and verily termed the "Mother-soil," for does she not give us all the sustenance of life and does she not fill the Government treasuries? The labourers and cultivators we may group under the one term "hand," for do they not constitute the hand, which brings this revenue and nourishment to us and the Government? Lastly, we are the trusted servants of His Majesty the King-Emperor, who has been gracious enough to admit us as the masters of this hand and the guardians of this mother-soil. Think of this great trust and the responsibility it entails, and you will readily admit that we do not show ourselves worthy of this great trust, if we do not take any active measures to stamp out this terrible disease which has recently afflicted our country. It is thus our bounden duty to try and do all in our power to help our good Government, and to try and imitate the brilliant example set before us by the loyal Rajas, and Maharajas, and Zamindars of yore. We must thank the Almighty God that the poor and honest labourers and cultivators working under us are not tainted with this awful dissatisfaction. They know not what sedition means, and as long as they are unmolested they are quite happy with their lot. It is only those young men who received a smattering of the English language, and possess but a slight acquaintance with the European customs, who try and ape European manners, and who revel in idleness or in reading sensational books and newspapers, it is only those young men, I say, who become seditionists, extremists, and anarchists.

Brethren, they are the living personifications of the old sayings: "The devil has work for idle hands to do," and "A little learning is a dangerous thing." And who is the cause of their sins? They themselves, of course, but only in part, for their parents are ever so much more to blame in not having given them a sufficient knowledge of their religion, in not having apprenticed them to some useful art, in not having had a proper control of the company they kept, and the books and newspapers they read, and lastly in not having continually kept before them the benefits of living an honest, peaceful and straightforward life. These misguided young men throng the roads of such crowded cities as Calcutta and Bombay, and in their many fiery speeches they confidently assert that they are speaking on behalf of the thousands and thousands of labourers and cultivators who are complaining of the cruel yoke of the British Government. But they err, gentlemen, for they have not the same authority to speak, about the state of the people in the country as you and I have, for are we not the guardians and employers of the numberless cultivators and labourers and do we not all know how happy and contented they are under the British Rule? One of the chief causes of the present agitation and the unfortunate unrest in India is the partition of Bengal. The partition has been widely proclaimed by the sedition-mongers as a great and necessary injury done to the natives of Eastern Bengal. The poor, ignorant labourers have thus been made to believe that they have been harshly and cruelly treated and that they must be avenged in some way or other. But, gentlemen, to blame our good Government for the partition is to do it an unjustifiable and undeserved wrong, and if you will allow me I shall briefly recount a few facts regarding the partition which will show clearly that its occurrence was essential for good government.

The Province of Bengal had been flourishing and developing by leaps and bounds. The population had increased enormously, and every department under the Lieutenant-Governor had gradually reached to such a pitch that it was far too much for one administrative head to govern the province in a thorough and efficient manner. An Oriental Power would have perhaps let things be as they were believing in the saying "striving to better we oft mar what's well." But the British Government with the united object of making well better, of having a fair division of labour and of ensuring a just and efficient administration, separated Eastern Bengal from the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and placed it under that of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, a post which they sanctioned at the same time. One of the chief reasons why the Government decided on this arrangement in preference to all others was to give Eastern Bengal a flourishing trade, and it had a seaport called Chittagong of its own, which on account of its natural facilities was capable of being developed into a very prosperous town. Moreover it was freed from Calcutta, which influenced a great deal of the trade due to it. Also, Eastern Bengal was the victim of the heavy port dues and warehouse expense of Calcutta and from these it has now been released by the partition. The fond hopes cherished by Government when effecting the partition have been realised.

The imports of Eastern Bengal and Assam have risen from 16 lakhs in 1902-03 to 30 lakhs in 1905-06, and to 38 lakhs in 1906-07.

The exports also from 1 crore 52 lakhs in 1902-03 have increased to 2 crores 87 lakhs in 1905-06 and to 3 crores 90 lakhs in 1906-7. This progress is steadily increasing year by year, and I have no doubt it will soon surpass the Government's most sanguine expectations. This act of the Government was not, therefore, the child of hastiness and vindictiveness, as the seditionist states, but it is really the result of a sober minded and deliberate judgment, and it has proved to be a blessing on, and not an injury to, the inhabitants of Eastern Bengal Mother Bengal has not been ruthlessly severed in two, but one of her offspring has been weaned from her, and has started its own independent career now. I have attempted to show you the foolishness and evil results of the arguments of the seditionists, and have emphasized the magnitude of the danger that is now threatening us from these seditionists. As I have said before, this is a dark hour in the annals of Indian History, but let us hope it will be only an hour and not a day. Also it is said that the darkest night is followed by the brightest morning. Our dark hour then will, let us all trust, be succeeded by a very bright one, but we must hasten its arrival.—Yours &c.

MANOHARLALL.

Thagal Estate, Sharanpur District, U. P.

MAIDAN MURDER CASE.

Accused Re[leased] on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

The four accused in the Maidan murder case the murder of Yusuf Khan were today ordered to be released on bail Rs. 2,000 in personal securities and two securities of Rs. 1,000 each, as the Police said there was no evidence as yet against them.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tour in the Ganjam District.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 6.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and party, during the tour in the Ganjam District, motored 64 miles from Chatrapur, to visit the Russelkonda Reservoir. On their return they visited the Sugar works distillery and factory at Aska.

His Excellency and party left this morning for Waltair after a most successful visit.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Company Promoters Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 6.

The proprietor of the Vingorla Agricultural Helping Office and Life Insurance Office, R. N. Fadke, of Vingorla, Bombay Presidency, has been sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Mannargudi, Tanjore District, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, under Section 420, I. P. C., for having cheated people in the Madras Presidency to the extent of Rs. 58,000.

The charge sheet was presented about a year ago by Deputy Superintendant Panparao Naidu of the Criminal Intelligence Department, but, owing to much documentary evidence and to the fact that many of the witnesses came from distant places, the case occupied a very long time in hearing.

RAILWAYS IN BOMBAY.

Discussions by Members of India Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 7.

Sir J. W. Wynne, Chairman of the Railway Board, returned to Calcutta, from Bombay, on Friday last. He will rejoin Mr. Harvey, the Commercial Member of Council, this week, when further discussions will take place in Bombay regarding the working of the Railways within the city limits, in which the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Port Commissioners are at present not in accord.

CROSS CHANNEL FLIGHT.

Mr. Moore-Brabazon's Method.

With the advent of springlike weather and the near approach of the Monaco aeroplane week, great interest is being taken in the "Daily Mail" prize of £1,000 for the first accoplanist who crosses the Channel in a heavier-than-air machine. The majority of the best-known aviators are of opinion that it will be found much easier to fly across the English Channel than to compete for the Monaco prizes.

M. Leon Delagrange, who was one of the French champions last year, stated in an interview with a "Daily Mail" representative that though he had entered for the Monaco meeting he had no great hopes of being able to succeed, as the closing date was so near. As regards crossing the Channel, however, he felt much more sanguine, and intended to compete for the prize, which he looked upon at the blue riband of this year.

"I am hard at work with my new voisin biplane at our aerodrome at Juvisy," he said, "and now that my new 50-h.p. commercial Chenu motor is working so well, I hope to make some important trials next week. I have, however, now placed my propeller a little higher, and this has somewhat upset my calculations.

"I have also given orders for a Wright machine and it depends only upon the early delivery of this machine as to whether I shall use it to compete with or the one I am using now. I think, in any case, that there is little hope of any one carrying off the Monaco prize—at any rate at the present moment—with other than a Wright aeroplane. Like other common sense aeronauts, I am obliged to confess that at present the brothers Wright are far ahead of us.

"As you are aware, I have ordered three floaters, which I intend to attach to the machine when I compete, in case of accident while crossing the water."

NEW AEROPLANIST.

We have received a letter from the wellknown Antoinette firm stating that they are authorised to enter Mr. Hubert Latham, who has just purchased one of their monoplanes with the idea of carrying off the "Daily Mail" prize, as a candidate for our cross-Channel competition.

Mr. Latham is of English descent, his grandfather having been a Londoner. He crossed the Channel in an ordinary spherical balloon, in the company of M. Jacques Faure, in February, 1905, when he left the Crystal Palace at seven o'clock one evening and landed just outside Paris at one o'clock on the following morning, thereby beating the record for speed between the two capitals.

Mr. Latham's aeroplane, which has a supporting surface of thirty square metres, is driven by a 50-h. p. Antoinette motor. The appliance is now complete, and will shortly be transferred to Chalons Camp, where Mr. Latham will commence his trials on February 1.

M. Charles Piquerez, a well known French explorer, who has spent no fewer than thirteen years in Central Africa and has travelled 3,000 miles on foot, accompanied only by a native black boy, has also signified his intention of entering for the "Daily Mail" cross Channel prize. M. Piquerez will use a biplane which is now approaching completion at Messrs. Pischoff and Koechlin's works at Billancourt, near Paris. He will commence his trials at Issy-les-Moulineaux in about a fortnight.

The Paris "Matin" publishes the following short reference to a conversation which one of its representatives had had with Mr. Moor Brabazon at Chalons. "I will," said the English aeroplanist, "first of all endeavour to fly for a quarter of an hour, then for twenty minutes and then several times for half-an-hour. Then I shall cross the Channel."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEBRUARY 1.

Last Friday morning a Requiem High Mass was sung at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Chudderghaut, for the repose of the souls of the unfortunate victims of the appalling earthquake in Italy last December. The celebrants were the Vicar-General, the Very Reverend Father Civati, and Fathers Colli and Biancole; but as the notice given was short and had limited circulation, the attendance was not as large as it otherwise might have been. The Vicar-General made an impressive and pathetic address. The Church was draped in black cloth with the usual catafalque in front of the centre altar railing.

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The palace of Nawab Tahawar Jung has been the centre of attraction from the first day of the month of Mohurrum, where eligiac orations, poems, and recitations were conducted by the grandson of that eminent poet of Lucknow, universally known as Anis. At the palaces of Nawab Askar Jung and Fiaz Ali Khan the same function will be repeated, but by Ali Mahomed Arif, the son of Tabir, who was the brother of Anis. The devotees at these "maglisis" are the Shias, who throng together to hear the thrilling accounts of the martyrdom of Hasan and Hussain and the sufferings of their mother.

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Mr. H. N. V. Treadgold has taken charge of the duties of Superintendent, Secunderabad District Police, in succession to Mr. Galloway, who has been retired on pension, having attained the age-limit of 55 years. A question had arisen as to the further retention of the services of Mr. Galloway after he attained the age-limit, but it was found that no special circumstance in his service made such a course desirable, and therefore his powers as a Police official have been terminated.

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The military authorities in Secunderabad have arrogated to themselves the right of breaching a tank near Begumpett, in the Sarf-i-Khas jurisdiction, which belongs to a private individual—a Bania by name Vangupalli Pedda Verumah, who protested against it and appealed to the local British authorities. The plea of justification for the breaching was that the water was stagnant and therefore dangerous to health. The complainant's case was that he had suffered loss by the arbitrary action of the military authorities, by reason of his having been forced to abandon cultivation of his land. The Government, after making inquiries, has directed that Verumah should be paid a compensation of Rs. 1,416 odd for the loss sustained by him in the year 1316 Fasli, and thereafter at the rate of Rs. 500 annually. He has now been granted permission to reconstruct the breach that was made in his tank, to renew cultivation, and to sink wells if they are necessary. The military authorities have been informed at the same time that no lands should be appropriated by them without the previous sanction of H. H. Nizam's Government, which should be obtained through the Resident.

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The Rectors and Secretaries of the several local European aided schools have put in their applications for the grants awarded by Government for their Cadet Volunteers. These sums are, of course, not given in currency, but are utilized for the supply of uniforms, boots, etc., for the cadets. One of the schools was nearly losing its claim through being regarded as a Native school; but on a reconsideration in spite of the admission that it had more than 25 per cent. of Native pupils, it has been included in the list of "deservings."

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The inspection of the Hyderabad Rifle Volunteers was held last week prior to their going into camp. One of the officers commanding a certain company ordered the Serjeant-Instructor to take the names of those who did not bring in their old uniforms, and intimated that deductions would be made from the capitation grant of those who could not account for their old equipment, which is generally issued free of cost. There are many poor Volunteers who are actually clothed with what the corps gives them, and perhaps after the year's use it would be hard to return them. Some of these poor folk who attempted to plead their case were peremptorily silenced.

"THE MISSING LINK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Regarding the controversy on "Human Origin," the "Missing Link," and the lecture by the Rev. M. Blatter, (who tried to show that if the question of the missing link is discredited, the descent of man from the lower animals and protoplasm cannot be established.) I quite agree with all the writer of the letter signed "One Present" says regarding the lecture, in this morning's issue of the "Bombay Gazette," as I read very carefully the lecture given at the "Wilson Hall," Chowpatti. Nothing in this world or the next will ever shake the Darwinian theory of the descent of man, which is a far more satisfactory one than the exploded theory of Adam and Eve being created six or seven centuries ago, the story of the Fall and scheme of Redemption. Books, novels and romances like the "Churches and Modern Thought" and "Holy Orders" go to prove that earth, air, fire and water and its veneration by man always existed and will last for ever, while the dawn of mind and organic life from the evidences of geology, palæontology, archæology and the "Historians' History of the World," that is general history, are only very recent emanations of the first "four elements," and must have very slowly and gradually evolved on the principles of Darwin. On the other hand comparative anatomy, biology, embryology and animal magnetism or the power of attraction and repulsion, prove that the original progenitors of the "Wise Man" were very very humble in their origin, and did not come straight from the forehead of Jove.—Yours, etc.,

Feb. 6. MATUNGAWALLA.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

Meeting of Bombay Branch.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund for giving medical aid and instruction to the women of India was held on Saturday evening at Government House, Malabar Point. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Sir D. M. Petit, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. Millard, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mrs. Dimmock, Dr. Miss Benson, Mrs. Lukmani, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. J. D. Framji, Mr. Ratansey Mulji, and Captain Lucas.

On the motion of Dr. Nariman, seconded by Mr. J. D. Framji, it was resolved that the words "failing her, the Governor of Bombay, and failing him," be added after the words "for the time being" in Rule and Regulation No. 4 and that these words be read into other rules and regulations when necessary.

It was proposed by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, seconded by Sir Sassoon David and carried, that the words "one or more Secretaries" be substituted for the word "a secretary" in Rule and Regulation No. 27, and these substituted words be read into other rules and regulations when necessary.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE GRAVITATION.

"All scientific Germany is talking of the remarkable experiments of Professor Arthur Korn in the mysterious domain of gravitation," says a correspondent of the "Westminster," in a very valuable and lucid article. "Of the score of physical reasons given for gravitation not one has passed beyond the domain of theory. It has fallen to Professor Korn to propound yet one more theory, and, for the first time on record, to prove experimentally that his theory is right.

"Professor Korn has constructed a machine which shows even to the unscientific eye small bodies attracting one another in the same way and under the same laws as regards distances and speed as Newton's apple was attracted by the earth, and as all the heavenly bodies are attracted by one another. Probably till these experiments were made no human eye had seen a small body, without impul

BY THE WAY.

PREMATURE.

are early days to discuss the capacity of
n of the air. Mr. Horridge, at the annual
f the Aeroplane Club foresaw great difficul-
gard to the safety limit. He could not ima-
two policemen in aeroplanes would time
mile in the blue heavens. Probably it would
uch more difficult to do it in the heavens
on the earth, supposing the aeronaut will
o afford the guardians of the public atmos-
air chance. Concealment would obviously
hardest part of the problem. And yet
he air is thickly populated, it will be
impossible matter to hide behind a wall
ons or even to dodge by the side of a
bus. At present—we make the sugges-
ear and trembling to Mr. Horridge and the
e Club—the great thing is to produce the
us to hide behind, and the aerial fly-by-day
what speed the police will have to set their
regulate. Moreover—and this is, all things
ed, the most important detail of all—we
obably have abolished our earthly speed
ng before we need an aerial one, and then,
h having been so progressive, the air will
behind. In short, there will be no speed
and the police will only have to use their
d reasons to decide what is and what is not
to the danger of the public.

R. HAGGARD ON THE DRUKARD.

ong the many interesting features of the
t of the Departmental Committee on Inebriety
Rider Haggard's evidence is worth notice.
Haggard submitted that the best way to pro-
sobriety is to make it exceedingly uncom-
ble for the individual who gets drunk. He
d dismiss him with a caution for the first
e, fine him for the second, and send him to
n without the option of a fine for the third.
prison would not be the common gaol, but a
ally organised department reserved for drunken
. If the drunkenness were complicated by
nce or other public offences, Mr. Haggard
ld have the magistrates commit on the
nd, if not the first, offence, and in some cir-
stances to the common gaol. Habitual drunk-
Mr. Haggard would treat as lunatics. Apart
these suggestions, Mr. Haggard says a wise
d when he insists on the importance of public
xication ceasing to be treated as a "kind of
ublesome and malodorous joke." It is not likely
t the public will rise to a proper conception of
offence when the most familiar of all jokes—
re popular even than the mother-in-law—rests
the basis of excess in liquor. If society had a
e disgust of the drunkard, there would be more
ssibility of treating the public drunkard as he
ght to be treated, and—what is, we think, more
portant—of putting a ban on the private drunk-
d. At present the one is a worse problem than
e other, being harder to catch and therefore
rder to cure.

PRODIGIOUS!

The age of the musical prodigy grows wonderfully less. A lad of twelve or thirteen who played the piano like an unfledged angel used to be regarded as a miracle of human nature. Such an age soon was considered quite mature as prodigies of eight and then six presented themselves. Six must now give no cause for amazement, for Germany has produced a girl of three who seems to have been born ready-armed for the conquest of the piano, and in consequence of the public. She gave a recital at Leipzig before an audience composed largely of musical critics and men of science. Pillar Osorio—this is her name—performed a number of classical pieces with astonishing verve (says the correspondent) and correctness of execution and touch. Her achievement was the more remarkable because she played without a note before her having learnt solely by ear and memory. We will not be so rash as to prophesy that with a three-year-old the world has reached the prodigious limit. A baby in arms may come along one of these days who will play Brahms as easily as sucking a bottle. Then, indeed, we may be approching the end of the wretched business. The best comment on the infant prodigy remains Uncle Toby's. Readers who do not remember it should search the pages of "Tristram Shandy" and learn how useful a modern philosopher was the old gentleman who transferred his fights from Flanders to an English garden.

TOUS LES CHATS SONT GRIS.

We do not wish to comment decisively on the Amasis case. For these "plagiarism" cases would try the wisdom and sense of justice of a Solomon. It is so easy for plagiarism to assume many different shapes, and when character and reputation—as in Mr. Fenn's case—make the notion of conscious imitation ridiculous, there remains that unconscious plagiarism to which any writer may fall a victim at any moment. Something read in an idle moment, or heard in chance conversation, sticks in the brain, where it lies dormant, and latter, suddenly awakes in the form of an apparently original idea. And then that very mischief arises for every one concerned. Amasis and the other claimant were both obviously derived from a common source of Egyptology, which has been exploited often enough in the past. It is curious, we think, to remember that one of Mr. Henty's best boys' books—"The Cat of Bubastes"—developed a very similar theme on rather different lines. But it has not been suggested that Mr. Henty was a plagiarist, or that others plagiarised Mr. Henty. We sympathise with Mr. Justice Jelf, whose dilemma must have been more than usually delicate. For the law takes no account of intentions, and, in a sense, all authors are plagiarists. "Peream qui ante nos nostra dixerunt."

THE HUMOUR OF M. REYER.

The "Gil Blas" tells a story of the caustic humour of the late M. Reyer. The master, it appears went on a visit to a friend, a rising young musician. He found the house in a state of joyous confusion. His friend's wife had just become a mother, and presently the happy father led him upstairs and showed him two cradles occupied by twins. M. Reyer looked at them long and critically before he spoke. "Well," he asked at last, "which of them are you going to keep?"

THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF MANSFIELD.

Although the Rev. W. B. Selbie, of Cambridge, has not accepted the post of Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, in succession to Dr. Fairbairn, it is generally believed that he will do so. Mr. Selbie is himself an old Mansfield student, and was for a time Lecturer in Hebrew there. For a number of years past he has been in charge of Emmanuel Church, Cambridge, where his ministry has been very popular. Before going to Cambridge Mr. Selbie had a church at Highgate. He is a Lancashire man by birth, and was educated at the Manchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Brasenose College, Oxford.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ARTISTIC WOMEN AND DRESS.

Artistic effects in evening dress ought to be very carefully handled. The other evening I was watching a medley of dresses at a ball, writes our lady correspondent, and it was difficult to discover even a few that were really beautiful. Some curious fatality appears to haunt the efforts of the artistic woman, and but too often it is noticeable that the idea of line effect is absolutely wanting amongst the very people who ought to have the best knowledge of how to introduce it. I could not but wonder how such a skilful worker in line effects as Whistler would have regarded the gathering to which I refer. Too many of our artistic women seem to devise an evening dress with broad ideas as to style, and the result is such a "garment" as a white satin literally bunched into the waist at the back and bulging all round. Oddly enough, an immensely tall girl, with a receding chin, had put herself into what looked like nothing more nor less than a black satin sack, not even tied in the middle, and in contrast a little plump and well-rounded woman had made herself an early Victorian oddity with a wide skirt, hair plastered down, and a mixture of colour introduced into the bodice of the gown. A rich effect was gained by a gown of deep purple over which was worn a green shawl carelessly draped from the shoulders and falling in points such as the women of Venice wear. One of the best gowns of the evening was of a silky material checked gold and white and simply draped round a tall figure. Silver gauze looked very well, too, and there were several iridescent gowns managed by means of variously coloured chiffons draped one above another.

SLASHING AND BRAIDING.

The best Parisian dressmakers are depending on slashing and braiding for the newest evening gowns just now. I have my mind a gown of lace dyed to the palest shade of Nattier blue and embroidered above the hem in chenille. Over this falls a tunic cut in square tabs and composed of satin messaline slightly softer in shade. This is outlined with a heavy rouleau of silver, forming a wide and graceful scroll. The decolletage is turned out with similar embroidery, and the note of distinction is supplied by a sash of black velvet ribbon, very wide, passing round the high waist and falling at the left side, weighted with immense tassels. One of the new fancies for coat-trimming is very long pointed lapels, turned out from the neck and falling to the bottom of the coat, heavily braided, and ending in big tassels. Sometimes the slashings and empiecements are rather absurd, and care ought to be exercised in selecting them. Some readers will remember the time when frocks were worn with a tunic turned up at the bottom, and known as "fishwife" dresses. They are just introduced in Paris with some slight modification. The turned-up tunic was laced, now it is buttoned, and the rows of buttons, introduced at intervals, form the trimming. Striped skirts are sometimes worn under an overskirt of plain serge or cashmere. Some of the best of these consist of a tunic turned up at the bottom, with a band which is heavily embroidered, and this band is repeated at the square of the bodice, being cut in a curve. Needless to say that under this is the usual net blouse, with scroll soutache braiding. The hall-gown is of net, with applications of painted silk embroidery forming the lower part of the skirt. The edging down each side of the over-dress is pearl embroidery, or a girdle may be worn finished with pearl tassels. The bodice is composed of painted silk embroidery, and the belt is of narrow ribbon. The coat is one of the new braided designs, with a plain skirt, and the hat of the new helmet shape in straw of any colour, trimmed with masses of flowers which often form a contrast, rather bold to be correct, with the straw.

PRINCE BULOW'S DESERTERS.

Widening Rift.

CONFERENCE WITH THE KAISER.

PRINCE BULOW had a long conference with the Kaiser at Berlin, on Jan. 22, over the sudden crisis caused by the revolt of his political supporters against the Death Duties. It is reported in well organised Parliamentary quarters to-night that the Chancelor made plain to his Majesty that unless the efforts at conciliating the leaders of the Conservative Agrarian Party are successful, the Bloc, or coalition of Conservatives and National Liberals against the Roman Catholics and Socialists, is doomed, and the Prince's own official fate sealed.

The revolt against the Chancellor's instance, on the inclusion of the Death Duties in the Finance Reform Bill is widening from hour to hour. It has now spread to the semi-official Chambers of Agriculture. The Pomeranian Chamber, headed by the influential Reichstag Deputy Count von Schwerin-Loewitz, met last night and declared unyielding opposition to the Death Duties. The Chamber of the Province of Saxony proclaimed a similar attitude to-day. These bodies, comprising the Agrarian wing of the Conservative Party, assert that they are prepared to see the defeat of the Government's entire project to raise £25,000,000 by fresh taxes before they will give way on the Death Duties.

The only ray of hope in the situation is the attitude of the section of the Conservatives led by Count von Arnim-Zusedom, which favours compromise. The Chancellor is exerting herculean efforts to reconcile the differences and avoid the disintegration of the Bloc. One attempt to soothe the Conservatives is the Chancellor's assurance that he has no idea of dismissing the various high civilian officials who have openly taken sides against him in the present fight. He is undoubtedly prepared to make great sacrifices to spare himself the humiliation of having to govern with the aid of the despised Catholic Centre. He would unquestionably retire to his villa in Rome as a private citizen before accepting such an alternative.

The name of Count von Wedel, Viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine, is mentioned as the likeliest candidate for the Chancellorship if the crisis causes Prince Bulow's resignation.

BERLIN AND THE KING.

WELCOME FROM ALL PARTIES.

A motion proposed by the Chief Burgomaster to vote £3,000 for the decoration of the city for the visit of King Edward was adopted by the Municipal Council on Jan. 22. Only the Social Democrats voted against it.

Herr Singer, the Socialist, said that the visit of the King was welcomed, and hoped that it would further the friendly relations between England and Germany. This view, however, which he believed generally prevailed among people, was no reason why they should vote municipal money.

Dr. Kirschner, Chief Burgomaster, in thanking the Council for passing the measure, said: "I take note that all groups are unanimous that the visit of the English sovereign is a welcome event on which the hope is based that the relations between the two great nations will be promoted. The Executive fully associates itself with this hope.

The Conservative journal "Kreuiz-zeitung" says: "These friendly feelings are shared by the whole population of the Empire without few uninfluential exceptions."—Reuter.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MOVING BOGS.

The numerous peat bogs of Ireland, occupying in all about one-seventh of the entire country, are at once a source of wealth and of danger. A useful fuel under normal conditions, the peat may in certain circumstances become a devastating flood. Near Kilmore, county Ballygar in Galway, an illustration of this has just occurred. A peat bog some thousands of acres in area has moved down the mountain side, engulfing in its course farms and houses, and spreading ruin over the labours of the farmer.

WHAT IS A PEAT BOG?

To understand how such a disaster may happen it is necessary to know something of the nature of a peat bog. In many cases it is the last stage in the filling up of a lake. As the lake shallowed by the deposition of mud, sand, etc., vegetation took possession of the edges and gradually spread over the surface. It became a marsh, and the accumulation of the growth of centuries of vegetation formed the peat. The water which fed the lake finds its way between the impermeable substratum and the layer of peat. The peat bog is but a lake with a skin of peat. Or a peat bog may be formed in a depression rendered marshy by springs, or by the damming back of a river, say by the falling of tree trunks across its course.

A BUBBLE OF PEAT.

In any case if the water supply gets between the peat and the impermeable base the peat bog may become a source of danger. For it becomes, in fact, a peat bubble inflated by water. Any extra supply of water serves to inflate the bubble, and the bog rises in the centre. In Lithuania there are peat bogs rising as much as 50 feet in their central parts above the surrounding country. Under normal conditions the growing vegetation and evaporation are sufficient to dispose of the water without dangerous inflation of the bog. Excessive rainfall and the sudden melting of snows may increase the tension to the breaking point, and the bog may burst. The liquid peat escapes, and rolls down as a devastating flood. Such conditions have recently occured in Galway, and hence the disaster.

SAFETY VALVES.

In some cases a peat bog is provided with a natural safety valve which renders such a disaster impossible. The streams which fed the old lake, instead of soaking in beneath the skin of peat, have cut for themselves channels through it. Or the springs beneath come up through the peat instead of spreading beneath it. Thus, the surplus waters pass away without inflating the skin of peat. The question then arises, could not dangerous bogs be provided with artificial saftey valves? A cutting to carry off the surplus water without allowing it to soak beneath the peat is all that is required.

PEAT BUBBLE AS A REFUGE.

But the inflation of a peat bog is not always a danger. In his "Traite de Geologie," Professor Lapparent relates a case where the inflated bog forms a place of refuge from the floods. This is at Hamme in Belgium, where a peat mass, always a quaking mass, and resting on a watery substratum, rises from six to ten feet in its central parts during floods. The surrounding low lying grounds being inundated men and animals find refuge on the elevation of the peat bubble, which fortunately does not burst.

TO PREVENT BURST PIPES.

It is a well-known fact that a pipe of circular section will hold more than one of elliptical section of the same external measurement. Hence a lead pipe of the latter form will not burst in freezing. The water in solidifying will change the pipe from elliptical to circular, and thus make room for its increased bulk without bursting it. To prevent the bursting of water pipes in frosts it has been suggested that they should be made elliptical in section. The drawback to this is that they would only thus stand one freezing, as this would reduce them to the ordinary circular form. In a recent lecture Professor Vivian B. Lewes has suggested that exposed pipes might be lightly flattened with mallet before a frost. This would serve the same purpose.

LAST OF CANADIAN BUFFALOES.

According to a letter in "Country Life," there now remains in Canada only one really wild herd of the once numerous buffalo. This herd of thirty animals is carefully preserved at Banff, Alberta, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The Canadian buffalo is more properly the bison (Bison Americanus). Another species is the European bison, the Aurochs of the German. The true buffaloes (Bubalus) comprise only the Indian and the African species.

FOSSIL ELEPHANT IN DELOS.

Recent excavations by the French Archæological School of Athens in the island of Delos have resulted in the discovery of the tooth of a fossil elephant in the alluvium of the river Inopos. The species has been identified as "Elephas antiquus." Since it can scarcely be supposed that the elephant could be indigenous on an island three miles long, and in some parts less than one-fifth of a mile broad, the discovery indicates that Delos was formerly a part of the mainland.

WINDMILLS FOR ELECTRICITY.

The use of windmills for the production of electricity promises to revive the use of a now much neglected source of power. Professor La Cour is the pioneer in the adoption of this old machine for modern purposes. The best effects are obtained by having four wings at right angles with adjustible sheets inclined at from 10deg. to 35deg. between. Storage batteries are used in connection with the dynamos run by the windmill. In view of the increasingly rapid using up of the world's store of coal, such an attempt to shift some of the burden of running modern machinery on to a source of power now practically wasted is worthy of serious consideration.

EARTHQUAKE PHENOMENA.

The admirable volume on "The Physics of Earthquake Phenomena" which Dr. Knott has just published through the Clarendon Press, will be welcomed by all who are interested in the problems afforded by dynamical geology. The author tells us that his present effort is the outcome of the only course of lectures ever delivered on earthquakes. As Thomson Lecturer to the United Free Church College in Aberdeen, he was privileged to give what he says is the only systematic course of lectures ever delivered on this fascinating subject. The early interest stimulated by the genius of a Geikie received fresh inspiration when it came into contact with the ingenuity and enthusiasm of Dr. Knott's co-Professor in the University of Tokio—John Milne. The present volume is not a text-book of seismology. It does not treat the subject as a branch of technical geology. The motif is to be found in Lyell's conviction that the key to the solution of the events of the past is to be found in the study of the natural forces still acting. As a mathematician (what does he not know about such mysteries as quaternions, octonions, and the like?), and as a physicist of distinction Dr. Knott is naturally led to approach that study through familiar channels, and he has as his handmaids the two branches of science in the progress of which he has borne his share. To those who are familiar with the classic treatises of Milne and De Ballore the author's pages are naturally of great interest because of the point of view. This and his powers of lucid exposition give to the work a freshness which will be highly appreciated by the serious student as well as by those who have made excursions of more limited duration within the frontiers of the domain of natural philosophy. As to Dr. Knott's competence to deal with the problems of which he treats in his delightful volume, it is unnecessary to say more than that he is not only the friend and the colleague of a Milne, and that he can say "Omori was my pupil."

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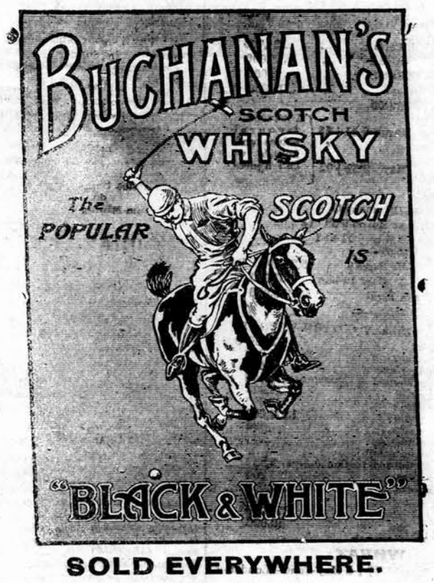

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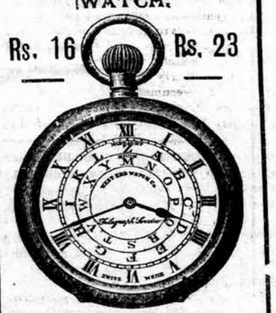

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Remarkable Results Promised.

Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No? Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows is that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of more appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 5d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following:

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour.
5. Falling.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.

or

9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—

That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.

That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.

That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edwards' "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages. Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 5, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 6, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 11/16	3/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	96 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/8	1/16	
do. in New York ...	52	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·52 3/4	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since	14th
do Short London Bills			Jan.09.
3 months' sight.	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/4		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans....	2	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £1,50,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d—unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 10,000

Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 60,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Dull.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	200 ,,
Imports	39,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·15—02
*Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·01	5·01	5·01	5·01	5·02
—02	—02	—02	—02	—01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·02	4·95	4·99	4·87	
—01	—02	—02	—02	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	39,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	33,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	27,000 ,,
Do to Continent	2,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·85+5.	

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·58+03 { Advanced on limited offerings and on favourable cotton goods situation.

Do. do. May 9·50+07

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 7/16 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·58+11.

Do. do. May 9·60+13.

Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London	10,310 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	250,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain	107,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent	131,000 ,,
Do. do. to Japan ...	8,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	916,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports	789,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... *d.* 4 3/32

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Sellers—

Liverpool ... ... *d.* 4 1/16

Months—March-April.

Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London ... *d.* 3 13/32

Cocanada Ginned—C.I.F.—London ... *d.* 3 13/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C I. F., 38—May-June—London—Done—Canal.

Red Karachi C.I.F. 37 1/2—May-June—London—Done—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe,—62lbs. 37—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 37—Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Nearest Value—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 41 7/8 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality),—7 7-8+1-8.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5 2 1-2 Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers £70

Yellow Metal ... ... 6 1/16d.

Tin plates :—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs

C. I. F. Bombay. ....

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp ... ... £ 4 13 2

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 2 F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0

Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 13 9

Arrivals :—

"Fife."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [6TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box gold Bis...	9,600	London ...	R K Motishaw & Co
210 Bars Silver..	3,71,772	do	Chartered Bank
86 Bars Silver...	1,48,580	do	Comptoir National
1 Package Rs...	630	Trieste.....	
84 Bars Silver...	1,48,915	London ...	Hongkong Bank
186 Bars Silver...	3,35,169	do	National Bank
174 Bars Silver...	2,96,367	do	Mercantile Bank
81 Bars Silver ...	1,49,908	do	Yokohama Bank
2 Bundles Sovs...	20,550	Jeddah...	A A Bahim
Gold coins...	2,647		
1 Case Sovs.....	1,125	do	M O Chandbhoy
Gold coins...	5,565		
Rupees	900		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.

Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,

Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th ,,

Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 29th ,,

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

To-day the Exchange market has been quiet at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand Bank bills. There are few buyers, the week's requirements being already satisfied. Credits are scarce at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—

The Market has been weak in tone to-day, the opening quotations being 94 for ready and 94 3-16 for the account. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar and rates at the close are 93 15-16 for cash and 94 1-8 for the settlement. Calcutta market is easier at 93 15-16 ready and 94 3-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95·15
1st Settlement — ...	,,	94·2

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Friday closed 1-16 up at 24 ready and 23 7-8 for delivery forward in two months, the New York market being unchanged at 52. Locally the market has been slightly firmer, the ready rate opening at 61 1-8 ex duty and closing at 61 1-4. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	4	0
2nd Settlement	61	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Owing to the better advices from America our market is steadier and prices are quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round. There is however only a small demand for forward delivery. Bengals are steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton there was again a moderate demand at Colaba by shippers and Mills for most descriptions, and prices were steady.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233/7	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	228½	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	214/15	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205	,,
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	192-200	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	196-200	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	187	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	191 2	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	180/1	,,
Good Westerns	214	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	228	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	4,000	bales.
Total Imports	23,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·06	5·06	5·06	5·06
	+05		

June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·06	5·06	4·99	4·94	4·91
		+04		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The markat is easier with little doing, and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8	0	0 B. T.
April-May...	,,	7	14	0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is weak and prices are declining.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	7	8	6 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ,, ...	,,	7	15	0 R. T.
Ready Kutni	,,	6	14	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

There is an easier feeling and rates are giving way.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	47	0	0
Mimbara	,,	48	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat —	,,	53	0	0
Brown Delhi-Beawar ...	,,	45	8	0

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 0

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 9 15 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R.T.

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 40 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT :—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ... Rs. 5 9 6 R. T.

,, Pessi, Apr.-May ... ,, 5 15 0

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,445	
India	70	X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	54	X. D.

Mills :—

Crescent	105	
David	428	3-4
Empress	335	
Howard and Bullough ...	475	
Manockji Pet...	3,167	1-2
New Great Eastern	202	1-2

Presses :—

Bombay Cotton Press... ... 120

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	118	
,, ,, Pref.	155	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	3574	March,
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,130	
Port Canning and Land Improvement	500	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	110	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	585	
Amritsar-Patti	124	
Tarti-Valley	430	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	15,358	bales.
Wheat	1,234	cwts.
Linseed	1,123	,,
Rapeseed	1,537	,,
Gingellyseed	7,532	,,
Poppyseed	14	,,
Groundnuts	1,604	,,
Castorseed	7,789	,,
Rice	16,253	,,
Myrabollams	2,645	,,
Cottonseed...	33,087	,,
Mowraseed...	123	,,
Gram	1,814	,,
Jowari	1,563	,,
Bajri	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 11/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/8	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16	3/16	
Do. in New York ...	52 3/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52 3/4	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p/c	since	14 Jan.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

Bar Gold.—77s. 9d. unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta... ... ... £ 50,000

Gold to Calcutta ... ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Dull and Steady
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
*Total Sales	3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	100 ,,
Imports	28,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·22+07
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd

* Sales increased yesterday by 2,000.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·05	5·06	5·06	5·06	5·06
+04	+05	+05	+05	+04
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·06	5·00	4·95	4·91	
+04	+05	+05	+04	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...34,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	...29,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 8,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	...14,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·90+05	

Futures—Month of March 9·61+03 { Advanced on favourable cables and on bullish weekend figures.

Do. do. May 9·52+02

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 7/16 unchgd.

Futures—Month of March 9·58 unchgd.

Do. do. May 9·61+01

Closing Tone of Futures—

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	5,200,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian	191,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ...	10,070,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	41,000	Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	1,000	,,
,, Sold for Exportation	1,000	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	125,500	,,
,, Actual Exports	12,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	213,000	,,
,, Stock	1,274,000	,,
Surat's Week's Sales	300	,,
,, Sold on Speculation	.....	
,, Sold for Exportation	.....	
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	2,800	,,
,, Actual Exports	200	,,
,, Week's Imports	2,000	,,
,, Stocks	7,000	,,
Afloat American	370,000	,,
,, Indian	10,000	,,

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi 37 7-8 May-June—London—Done.

F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi 37 3-8 May-June—London—Value.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 3-8—Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg. Tone.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore 41 3-4 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 1-4 Feb.-March—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 7-8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 2 1-2d. Value.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 27th Jan. 1909, as compared with the statement of 2nd Feb. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 27. Rs.	a.	p.	Feb. 2. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,33,68,680	13	9	1,51,72,866	3	1
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,58,45,897	0	1	16,75,98,319	14	1
Bank Post Bills, &c...	9,09,867	7	10	5,63,703	2	8
Sundries ...	12,05,309	2	8	14,21,912	7	0
Rs...	21,78,29,754	8	4	22,12,56,806	10	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	3,36,25,786	0	0	3,35,54,957	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	37,97,259	0	0	34,86,144	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,28,66,043	8	6	4,73,15,596	9	2
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,47,13,090	7	4	5,54,83,955	2	2
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,82,84,627	3	7	3,11,75,382	13	11
Balances with other Banks ...	29,49,699	0	10	21,63,919	9	6
Bullion ...	3,950	12	0	3,950	12	0
Dead Stock.....	18,45,338	1	4	18,64,923	15	6
Stamps ...	18,593	12	11	18,275	0	6
Sundries ...	5,45,192	10	7	4,90,939	2	10
	16,86,49,581	2	1	17,55,58,044	2	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	4,91,80,173	6	3	4,56,98,762	8	1
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	21,78,29,754	8	4	22,12,56,806	10	10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	1,99,929	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	10,77,747	do
Other Deposits ...	48,73,868	do
Post Bills...	76,435	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,68,615	Decrease.
Loans ...	22,03,905	Increase.
Accounts of Credit...	3,75,848	do
Mercantile Bills...	18,58,206	do
Cash at Head Office	15,66,790	do
Cash at Branches ...	10,74,180	do

Percentage 24·78.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,125
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 *Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July *Buyers*	105½
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. Do	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic ... ... *Buyers*	550
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares *Seller*	150
Do. do ... B. Shares (50 paid) ...	60
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Do. Do.	700
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	475

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	93s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Seller*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) *Seller*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) *Sellers.*	
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1918)...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares *Par.*	
Do. 5 ditto B. ,, ... *Par.*	
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... *Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills... *Seller*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Seller Par.*	
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Seller*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref .. *Sellers*	97
Madras Electric Tramways	nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Debs *Sellers*	£95
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Consruction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	101
Mysore Chromium	nom
New Mysore Manganese	28s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... *Seller*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
Dotacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. *Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	92½
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	142½
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref.	40
South Indian Railway Debentures	£120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£100
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	4½s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese ... ... *Sellers*	50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	107
Tanjore District Board 6 per cent. Loan ...	98
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	nom.
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	nom.
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid) ...	12s.
Balaghat (fully paid)	4s.
Do. 10% Preference (fully paid) ...11s.	9d.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid) ...	3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	2s.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	3d.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	9d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid)	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid)	7½d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid) ... ...21s.	3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan) ... ...38s.	9d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)	4d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid) ... ...91s.	3d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	3d.
Nanjungod (fully paid) ... ... *Seller* Rs.	7/8.
Nandydroog (fully paid)...	2½s.
North Anantapur (4s. paid)	3s. 3d.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid)	14s.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid)	20s.
Sangli (15s. paid)	3d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	Rs. 4½
Topaldodi (Nizam) (16s. paid)	*Nom.*

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The Share Market is weaker to-day, Bhalgora 18, Baraboni 19·8, Ghusick 17, Jumoni 12, Kasoonda 44·7, New Beerbhoom 44, Raneegunge 21·8, and Industry 9, being the latest quotations.

Government Paper rules at 94 and Exchange on Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th February.

558 DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the Week

Lieut. R. W. Fisher, next for duty Lt. A. Saunders.

Orderly Sergt. M. H. Coates, and Sergt. J. Clarke.

559 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Teams, at Mahaluximi Fort, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Caps.

E. E. COMPANY.

Parade at Apollo Bander on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground and Ayster Rock Forts for Defence Light Manning.

As both Forts are to be manned it is requested that all the members will turn out.

No. 2 Company.

There will be 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill for No. 2 Coy. Gatacre Teams at Mahaluximi Fort, on Thursday the 11th instant, at 9p.m.

Dress —Plain clothes.

560 D. B. F. CLASS.

Will be held at the Old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday the 10th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th February.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School to-morrow, Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

AN extraordinary fact which has emerged in England is that fully 70 per cent., if not more, of the old-age pensioners must be women, and of these 70 per cent, over 80 per cent. are certainly widows.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

C & B
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT
TABLE DELICACIES,
PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL..
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency
Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

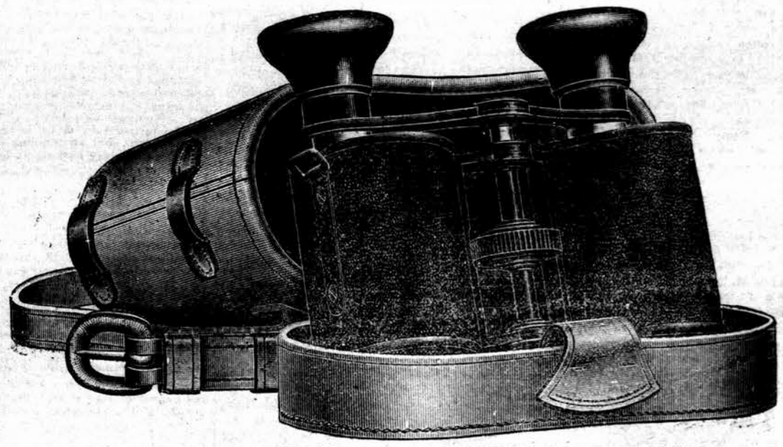
In Special Tins.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY—14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

THE LATEST MARVEL
GOERZ PAGOR
A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a poeket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 100	Rs. 110	Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.
MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma, A. DE'SOUZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.
GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1775.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of anything. Full directions.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

RAWALPINDI.

UNVEILING OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

date of Wednesday, the 27th of January, is ich will be long remembered by the inha- Native and European, of Rawalpindi, as asion of unveiling the statue in memory of t and good Queen Victoria. The ceremony formed by General Sir Josceline Wodehouse, C.M.G., and was witnessed, with the enthusiasm, by thousands of the loyal of Rawalpindi and the surrounding districts. d be impossible to bestow too much praise ommittee, owing to whose excellent arrange- he ceremony proved such a success; and no be said of the military authorities, whose ections were carried out with a precsion and ularity which rendered the function excep- brilliant. The members of the Committee ajor Powell, Mr. Danjibhoy, Mr. Flashman, sserwanjee and Mr. Broome.

tatue stands where the Grand Trunk Road, ts local name, the Mall, is crossed by the ad leading from Kashmir and Murree to the west and south-west of Rawalpindi It faces s; and from its base there is a view of the ange about Murree backed by the snowy of the Pir Panjal and Kashmir. It is a beau- pecimen af the sculptor's art, representing her ajesty at the time of her coronation, in full with Crown, Globe, and Sceptre all in white e. Before being finally accepted by the Com- , a model of it was submited for approval to ajesty the King-Emperor who graciously ex- d his satisfaction with the design. A full, front of the figure is particularly striking in its dig- hough the profile seen from the left of the e is still more beautiful.

ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, e troops of the garrison assembled on the e ground. A Company of the Royal Munster iers and a Company of the West Yorks Regi- , and opposite there, soldiers of the Sikh and abi Regiments, lined the Mall for about a ter of a mile on each side of the statue. The d-of-honour close by the statue was formed by a pany of the Royal Sussex Regiment. The morning fine and clear; and that north wind so preva- in Rawalpindi at this time of the year forebore harp bite so as not to mar the pleasure of the tators. Shortly after ten o'clock the enclosures, part for the Europeans and the Native gentle- were already full; the Club filed and the parade und of the Royal Sussex Regiment were rming with our Sikh, Hindu and Mussulman ow-subjects, men women, and childern; even branches of the trees were utilised as perches those enthusiastic ones who wished to gain an interrupted view of the proceedings. All the eets around, and even the roofs of the houses rmed with spectators. And here it may be entioned that in these crowds of many thousands, omposed of many creeds and classes, there was ot from the beginning to the end of the pro- eedings, anything of the nature of the slightest dis- urbance or unpleasantness; a more orderly, peaceful r better-conducted gathering it would be impossible o imagine. They all followed the proceedings with he greatest interest, and were by no means back- ward or niggardly in contributing hearty applause at different stages of the ceremony.

Shortly before eleven o'clock, Mr. Douie, the Commissioner, in Court uniform, and Mr. Kitchin, Deputy Commissioner, took their places; and punctually at eleven, General Sir Josceline Wode- house with his Staff arrived on the scene. The massed bands of the Infantry Regiments stood on the Murree Road, opposite the statue. The General, having dismounted, stepped on to the carpeted platform in front of the pedestal, where he was received by the other members of the Committee. Then the following address was read by Mr. Nusserwanjee:—

General Sir Josceline Wodehouse, Ladies, and Gentle- men,—After the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, on the 22nd of January, 1901, a public meeting was held in the City of Rawalpindi, for the purpose of considering the best way to perpetuate the memory of Her late Majesty.

Mr. Casson Walker, (the then) Commissioner and Superintendent, presided at this meeting.

The meeting resolved to collect subscriptions from the public of the Rawalpindi Division, to defray the cost of the Memorial, which was to be in the form of a statue of Her Majesty.

A Committee was appointed to carry out these objects, subscriptions amounting to nearly Rs. 20,000 were raised, of which three-quarter was contributed by Indian gentlemen residents of the Rawalpindi Division.

In the first place, a bronze statue was ordered in London in the middle of 1901. The artist took some time in preparing the model of this statue which was inspected by one of the members of the Committee in London but which did not meet with approval.

Subsequently it was decided to erect a marble statue of larger dimensions. Another model after considerable delay was prepared by the same artist; this was again examined by a member of the Com- mittee in London and approved.

Owing to the change from bronze to the marble and the increase in size the cost exceeded the amount of subscriptions collected from the public. This extra expense together with the cost of erecting the statue has been very kindly met by the Civil Gov- ernment.

The statue arrived in India in due course in 1906, and is an exact representation of Her Majesty as she was at the time of her coronation.

The Committee, on behalf of the public, wish to thank General Sir Josceline Wodehouse, the Civil authorities, and the Civil Government, for the liberal assistance given (to the Committee) towards the completion and erection of the statue, which is now to be unveiled.

On behalf of the public we now request you, Sir, kindly to unveil the statue.

In reply to this, the General, moving to the front of the platform, addressed the gathering in a clear, well-sustained tone, in the following terms:—

Mr. Commissioner, Ladies and Gentlemen, No- tables of Rawalpindi, and soldiers,—

"By the invitation of the Committee of the Queen-Empress Memorial, Rawalpindi, the great honour has devolved on me of unveiling this statue. Mr. Nusserwanjee has just read to you the history of this memorial from its inception to its completion, and the reason for the delay in its erection. The model of the statue has been gra- ciously approved of by the King-Emperor. The figures which have been read to us regarding the subscriptions are very significant of the traditional loyal and chivalrous feelings which animate the Indian inhabitants of this Division. Also the thanks of the Committee and the public are due to the Civil Government for so kindly coming forward to assist in the completion of this worthy object.

"And now, as with deep felings of emotion I am about to unveil this statue of the great Queen and Empress, I feel that every heart here will beat in unison and sympathy with my own, when I utter the fervent and confident hope that the life-long wish of her gracious heart may be fulfilled, that her subjects, both here and in all parts of this great empire may ever remain prosperous, peaceful and happy."

At the conclusion of the General's reply which was delivered with marked earnestnees, force, and depth of feeling, the original address and the reply were again repeated in good, flowing, well translated Urdu for the benefit of those who did not understand what had been said in English. This task was well performed by Mr. Gulab Sing, a Sikh gentlenan; the translation itself being the work of Mr. Nusservan- jee. It will be almost superfluous to mention that the addresses were recieved with the greatest en- thusiasm and punctuated in parts with the heartiest applause from all sides.

The statue was draped in white linen, weighted down, in two sections; and, from the top a red silken cord hung with a silver ring attached to the end.

This ring bore the followlng inscription:—"Queen- Empress Memorial Statue, 1909: Unveiled by Gene- ral Sir Josceline Wodehouse, K.C.B." The cord was drawn, the draping slin down, the statue shone out in its brightness and beauty, the Union Jack ran up the flagstaff, and the massed bands played the National Anthem.

The General then left the platform, mounted his horse, and remained with his staff on the left of the statue to witness the march past of the garrison troops, which began exactly at half-past eleven. The Royal Horse Artillery headed the march; then came the band of the 10th Royal Hussars, and this dashing Cavalry Regiment itself, followed imme- diately by a detachment of the Punjab Light Horse, looking particularly smart in their blue and white uniform, and led by Major Powell. These were followed by the 11th (K.E.O.) Lancers; after which Colonel Hobday led on his Field Batteries, and Colonel Fuller headed his fine Brigade of Mountain Gunners. When the Heavy Battery and the Corps of Sappers and Miners had passed, the massed bands of the Infantry took the music in hand, under the able direction of Mr. Parfitt. The West York- shire Regiment, Royal Sussex, and Royal Munster Fusiliers went by in turn; and then the 36th Sikhs and the 25 Punjab Infantry. Between the Europ- ean and Native Regular troops was a detachment of the 1st Punjab Rifle Volunteers, a smart body of men, well set up and evidently well drilled. As each regiment marched past it was interesting to observe the different expression with which they regarded the statue just unveiled. The English- man viewed it with quiet respect and admiration; the Irishmen looked as if they would have felt all the better if they had been allowed to greet it with a rousing cheer; while the Native Infantry gazed at it with surprise and delight. And when the march past was finished all the numerous spectators drew in closer to the statue to get a better view of it, which seemed to gratify them immensely.

The most pleasing fact in connection with the Memorial is the large subscriptions given so freely and so generously by the Native community, and also the substantial sum of Rs. 8,000 so kindly contributed by the Civil Government. And others, who so willingly gave their time and energies to the completion of the good work, must not be omitted: notably, Mr. Barrett, head of the Public Works Departments, ably assisted by Mr. Kashi Rampuri and Mr. Johnston, Executive Engineer. The placing of the pedestal and statue is the work of these gentlemen, and the complete- ness of the work does them the greatest credit.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 1st February.—The Band of the 14th (King's) Hussars will play in the Lal Bagh on Wednesday night, the 3rd instant, when a small entrance fee will be charged, the proceeds of the entertainment going to the funds of the Canton- ment Orphanage.

The Mohurrum festival comes to an end to- morrow and so far everything has passed off quietly. Although this is a great feast in this Station, owing to the population being mostly Mahomedans, Mr. Abdul Rahaman, K.B., the Second Magistrate, has so much influence with his people that his presence among them is sufficient to ensure peace and absence of any disturbance.

Since writing my last letter I have been informed that the Resident has decided to reduce the Plague establishment in Bangalore with effect from the 1st March, and as a result of this fully two-thirds of the existing subordinate staff hav received a month's notice. It seems hard on these men, most of whom have done good work in suppressing the scourge since 1898. Still the results of the inocu- lation and rat destruction campaign have been so effective that the plague has been practically stamp- ed out in the Station, and the expenditure, that has been such a drain on Government and Municipal funds, has to be curtailed.

The latest information in regard to the scarcity in the Province is that although prices are high and the cattle in the Tumkur, Chitaldroog, and Kadur Districts are beginnig to be affected, yet the distress is not so acute as to justify the term famine being applied to the state of things. If some good shower of rain fall this month or early in March the situation is bound to improve and apprehension of famine will be at an end. Meanwhile the Re- venue Commissioner is ready for all emergencies and has already began to give State relief on a small scale where such aid is found to be necessary.

BANGALORE-CHICKBALAPUR LIGHT RAILWAY.

We have received from the Managing Director of the Bangalore-Chickbalapur Light Railway Company, Limited, the revised estimates and report of the project of this line, which was recently submitted to the Government for sanction but was returned for revision of the estimates as to cost of construction and the probable revenue to be earned by the line. It was then proposed to con- struct a steam tramway, but the Consulting Engin eer in England having declared that steam tramway was quite unsuited for the requirements of the Company, an experienced Engineer was engaged to revise the whole project on the lines suggested by the Railway Board, and the following is an extract from his Report regarding the traffic, statistics and the cost of construction of the line:—

The country traversed by the line is for the most part well cultivated, producing rich crops of paddy, sugarcane, potatoes, onions, groundnuts, turmeric, tamarind, oil and pulse seeds, as well as extensive crops of ragi, all of which are largely exported. Moreover, large crops of vegetables are grown in Devanhalli and Chickbalapur Taluqs and find a ready market in Bangalore. Betel leaves are daily exported to Bangalore in large quantities, and extensive areas are under mulberry cultivation, particularly in Chickbalapur, Sidlaghatta and Chintamani Taluqs; silk farming is being very largely carried on, and the silk exported by jutka to Bangalore, whence it is despatched by rail to centres as far north as Bengal, for manufacture. Raw hides and tanning-bark are also exported in very large quantities. The imports are chiefly— piece-goods, hardware, tiles, salt, kerosene oil, bamboos, mats, cotton, yarn, timber, cocoanuts, and arecanuts.

The daily exports and imports are found from statistics to be on an average—exports 42 tons, imports 23 tons, making a daily total of 65 tons of inward and outward goods, or 23,725 tons annually. This gives a total of 901,550 ton- miles annually, which at 14 pies per-ton-mile gives an annual income of Rs. 65,738 from goods. There is also a large passenger traffic between Bangalore and Chickbalapur; no less than 50 jutkas, each seating four, finding ample employ in carrying these in addition to a large number of pair-bullock carts carrying 10 to 12 passengers each. Assuming that a hundred passengers are carried in each train daily for the total distance, the daily passenger-miles will be 7,600, which at 3 pies per passenger-mile gives a daily turnover of Rs. 118-12 or Rs. 43,344 per annum. In addition to the above, the carriage of mails and parcels may be expected to yield another Rs. 5,000 per annum, bringing up the total of gross receipts under the three heads of traffic goods, passengers, and mails and parcels, to Rs. 1,14,082.

Assuming that the working expenses will amount to Rs. 2 per train-mile, a very high figure, and tak- ing the daily train-milesage as 80, the working ex- penses will amount to Rs. 58,400. Deducting this amount from the gross receipts, Rs. 1,14,082 men- tioned above, leaves a net credit balance of Rs. 55,682, or in round figures Rs. 56,000.

In conclusion, it may be as well to compare the cost of construction per mile as determined in the present estimate (*i e.*, Rs. 32,206 per mile) with the Rs. 38,000 suggested by the Railway Board at the foot of their note; the difference of Rs. 6,000 is readily accounted for in the fact that we have reduced the axle-load from 5 to 3 tons, which enables us to use a 25lb. rail instead of the 30lb. originally contemplated, and this reduces the cost of perma- nent way by about Rs. 1,000 per mile roughly, another to 2,000 being accounted for by providing only for two locomotives instead of four, two being considered sufficient at present, as stated above, and the great difference in the cost of the lighter rolling stock; while the estimate of cost of forma- tion amounts to only 17 per cent. of the total cost, instead of 25 per cent. suggested by the Board, which will account for another Rs. 3,000 per mile approximately: so that Rs. 32,206 per mile for the road estimated for, is equivalent to Rs. 38,000 for the heavier road and stock.

RANJAM.

BERHAMPORE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Berhampore, 30th Jan.—The site chosen for the Show was admirable, with a plentiful supply of good drinking water. The space allotted was a square enclosure with the main gate facing north. A little in front of the main gate and within the enclosure was a spacious pavilion, where the open- ing ceremony took place and where the prizes were subsequently distributed. To the south of the pavilion and almost contiguous to it was a square enclosure where animals on exhibit were brought in to be judged. Within the main enclosure, to the right of the main gate, was a large shed for the vari- ous agricultural exhibits. To the left was a refresh- ment pandal. The remaining three sides of the enclosure, viz., south, east and west, were occupied by stalls for cattle and other animals, and the feathered tribe. From the central pavilion a good view of the whole Show was commanded. The location and distribution of the whole concern in its various branches has been so well considered and laid out that the Secretaries, Mr. A. Gurumurty Naidu and Mr. B. Jagannatha Doss Pantulu, are to be congratulated, and the Vice-President, the Rajah Saheb of Dharakota, is to be commended for the genuine and active interest taken in its suecess.

At 9 a.m. on the 27th instant visitors had taken their seats in the pavilion, which was crowded. Amongst those present were Mr. W. MacMichael, I.C.S., the Collector, Mr. MacFarland, Sub-Collector, Mr. Paddison, Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Colonel W. D. Gunn, Messrs. Couchman, Wood, Aitcheson, Lonsdale, Bennett and other Europeans of the town and District. The Rajah Sahibs of Dharakota, Peddakimedi, Suranghi with his little son, and Tekkali were also present, as well as a good- ly gathering of Indians, official and non-official.

In the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart-Stuart of the Board of Revenne, Mr. MacMichael took the Chair and the morning's proceedings began. Mr. A. Gurumurti Naidu addressed the audience in Telugu. This was fol- lowed by a speech in Uriya by Mr. A.P. Patro. The Rajah Sahib of Peddakimedi then in a brief speech in Uriya declared the Show open. On the Rajah's behalf, his Pleader, Mr. V. Jojtah Pantulu, read an address in English. After the usual vote of thanks to the Chair, the party proceeded to inspect the exhibits, followed by a large concurse of visitors. This over a meeting was held to appoint Judges. In the afternoon judging the exhibits commenced. Mr. Couchman explained different methods of cul- tivation of the various crops. Speeches were also delivered in the vernaculars.

On the 28th, the judging of the exhibits was completed. The Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart-Stuart was present in the afternoon and closely inspected the whole Show which was very largely attended. On the 29th forenoon lectures were delivered on green manures, cultivation of ground-nut, paddy, cotton, etc. The interest taken by the public in the Show did not wane, but increased, and there was a large attendance. The whole of the afternoon was occupied in the distribution of medals, prizes and certificates to the winners, by the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart-Stuart.

This over, one of the Secretaries of the Agricul- tural Association read a report touching the history of the Exhibition from its inception to its finish which was indeed encouraging. The history of this year's Show reveals a steady and progressive advance as compared with that of last year, which was the first of its kind held in this District, and it is hoped that every succeeding Show will be an improvement on its predecessor. Money contributions by Rajahs and others were in excess of last year. Three gold, and other silver medals were awarded. Of these two sil- ver medals were given by Government for cattle and the remaining gold and silver medals by the Rajahs of the District for various exhibits. The Rajah Sahib of Chikoti came forward liberally and award- ed two gold and two silver medals. The first for jaggery and sugarcane and the latter for cotton and turmeric.

The entire exhibits, both cattle and agricultural products, were very creditable. Of the former, a magnificent Brahmini bull, the property of a mer- chant in the Shergada Estate was a grand specimen. A tiny little black cow with a tiny pair of calves (twins) also black like the mother was a most singu- lar feature amongst the live exhibits. In the agri- cultural section jaggery and turmeric exhibited by the Dewan of Chikadi and sugarcane by Mr. M. Gunga Razu Pantulu, a big landed proprietor who took a prominent part. Vegetables, both country and English-grown on the estate by the Rajah Sahib of Dharakota were greatly prized. Tall goats with long horns, tapering and curving to the back of the neck, were a special feature of the exhibits from Dharakota. The Kadanga of Barwa, a seaport, exhibited amongst other agricultural products, cocoanuts and brinjals, which in point of size stood unrivalled. Cocoanuts from the Oodanum, a seaside garden, held their own with cocoanuts from Barwa, but a special feature in this line was huge bunches of small cocoanuts grown in the Oodanum which alongside the mammoth cocoanuts made a a very striking contrast. Numerous varieties of paddy from the Cetagada Estate belonging to the Kalikotah Rajah were exhibited. The collection in point of quality and variety was the best of its kind and was awarded a gold medal.

The public was throughly satisfied and appre- ciated the benefits of the Show and are thankful to all concerned in its inauguration and success.

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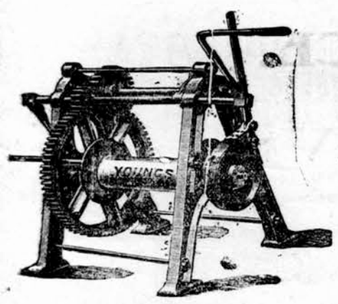

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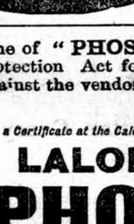

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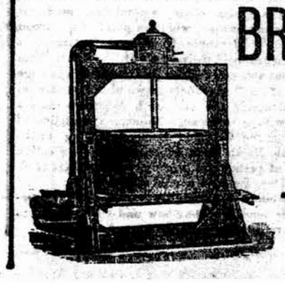

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